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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 285— BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

U. P. TO LAUNCH NO-RENT CAMPAIGN

MAHATMA IN GILDED DANCE HALL IN PARIS

Sitting Buddha-like On Table Addresses 2,000 French Youth

MESSAGE OF NON-VIOLENCE AND TRUTH

LONDON, December 6.

Paris—Mahatma Gandhi left for Montreux at 8/5 this Morning—Reuter

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Paris—Squatting Buddha-like on the table in the gilded dance hall Mahatma Gandhi in the evening expounded his doctrine to a gathering of 2.000 consisting mostly of youthful persons.

He urged the French to study deeply the Indian independence movement which was based on truth and non-violence.

Replying to questions Mahatma Gandhi expressed opinion that there was a chance of mutual settlement of the Indian problem. He said he was not satisfied with Mr. MacDonald's speech. "God only knew how long it would take India to obtain independence".

Gandhiji who was obviously very tired at the end of the evening was greeted with tremendous cheers.—Reuter.

Gandhiji As Guest Of Romain Rolland's Sister

PHOTOGRAPHED WITH BUNCH OF ROSES AND FRUIT IN HAND

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Paris.—There was a picturesque ceremony of welcome for Mahatma Gandhi at Hotel Terminus at St. Lazare. Several Hindu speakers eulogised the Mahatma who replied very briefly. A Hindu chant followed after which Gandhiji was filmed sitting on a low stool with a bunch of roses in his lap and holding a fruit as symbol of prosperity.

Gandhiji then spoke a few words into the microphone expressing his satisfaction at being in Paris, after which he received friends in the apartments of Madame Gueyffe, the sister of M. Romain Rolland, where he was the guest for the night.—Reuter.

Mahatma Arm In Arm With Paris Police Chief.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

EARLIER.

Paris.—Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Gare du Nord at 4 p.m. and was met by members of the Indian colony, and a posse of police who escorted Mahatma Gandhi walking arm in arm with the Police Commissioner through a large welcoming crowd.

Mahatma after facing a battery of cameras, motored to the hotel at Saint Lazare where he was accorded a reception by the "Hindu" (Indian) colony in Paris.—Reuter.

Poetic Spot Overlooking Lake Geneva.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Montreuxe (Switzerland).—The picturesque villa belonging to Mahatma Gandhi's friend M. Romain Rolland is ready for Gandhiji's reception. It is "Villa Lionette" situated on a poetic spot overlooking the little town of Villeneuve on the extremity of Lake Geneva where Poet Bryon mused.

It is not divulged whether Gandhiji to-morrow evening will leave the train at Montreux or at Territet or whether the train will specially halt at Villeneuve. These precautions have been taken in order to avoid the crowd of people, as Mahatma Gandhi's arrival is evoking considerable interest and everybody is anxious for a glimpse of him.

Monday, Gandhiji's day of silence, will be devoted to rest, but on Tuesday Mahatma goes to Lausanne to attend several meetings and may possibly visit the League Secretariat and the International Labour Office at Geneva, but it is not yet certain.—Reuter.

INDIAN LIBERALS GO "MAC—MAD"

:o:

Herculean Effort To Bring Premier To India

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON. Dec. 6.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Bombay Corporation is read in Indian Circles with deep interest. The utterances are considered refreshingly conciliatory in contrast to his former "Steel-Frame" Declaration made over twelve years ago when he was Premier, alluding to the glorious Services as the "steel frame of the Empire".

Though Mahatma Gandhi has left the spirit of Gandhism has not yet disappeared from London. The Bow, Knightsbridge and Kingsreet, are, no doubt, deserted places; yet a band of people has resolved to follow scrupulously the path he has shown them during his morning and evening prayer discourses.

One of them closely associated with him told me this morning:—"We fear that we shall soon find our Friend, Philosopher and Guide behind the prison-bars at Yeravda, as the price of the National Government to be paid by the Premier to the Tory hounds; yet, we shall not be discouraged or depressed. His spirit is with us, and in it, we have the greatest asset to carry the Flag of Indian Freedom to its destined goal.

Indian Liberals are seen busy confabulating with different political interests. The one supreme objective before them is to get the Premier in India within the next few months.

If the Premier gives hope on that line, one or two of them will stay behind to accompany him by cancelling their next week's passage.

As for the Premier, he and his Cabinet too, much engrossed with the European financial situation, particularly with France, with whom first shots of the coming economic warfare have already been exchanged. It is stated that the Premier is willing to accept the invitation of Indian Liberals, as he is eager to have a brief holiday. But Mr. Baldwin and other senior Ministers are not inclined to grant him even a fortnight's "off", in view of the financial muddle. They are credited with belief that only Mr. MacDonald can wave the magic wand to get France to agree to the British Cabinet Tariff proposals, as he so successfully did in the matter of pleasing the overwhelming tory majority and the bulk of the Indian delegates at the Conference over the Indian issue.

CAPE TOWN CONFERENCE

Personnel Of Delegation

TO FIGHT REPATRIATION AND TRANSVAL BILL

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

The Indian delegation to the Cape Town Conference will consist of Sir Fazli Hussain, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. G.S. Bajpai, Mr. V.S. Sastri and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Sir Fazli Hussain and Mr. Bajpai are sailing from Bombay on the 16th inst. while the rest who are in London, will join them at Cape Town at the end of the month.

A few days ago it was anticipated that the delegation might consist of a few more, but the Finance Department objected on grounds of economy, and, therefore, the number has been limited. The Conference is expected to last ten days.

There is no information here regarding the agenda of the Conference but broadly speaking the discussion will relate firstly to the working of the agreement of 1927 with particular reference to the scheme of assisted repatriation and secondly, the situation created by the Transval Asiatic Tenure Amendment Bill.

UNION GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The policy of the South African Government since 1914 has been to reduce Indian population settled there and the assisted repatriation scheme to which the Government of India was a party in 1927 was a part of that policy. The experience of those who returned to India under this scheme has not at all been pleasant and therefore, a number of repatriates which was 3,477 in 1928 dwindled down to 1,012 in 1930 and there has been a further decrease this year. Public opinion both in India and in South Africa, has been persistent that this scheme of assisted repatriation should find no place in the agreement now to be arrived at with the Union Government. It can be almost taken for granted that the Indian delegation will exert all its influence against any form of repatriation, especially as the scheme which has been in operation now for nearly five years has not helped the South African Government itself. At the same time, the delegation will take every step to see that the condition of those Indians settled there is such that public opinion might tolerate.

The delegation expects to return to India at the end of February.

EAT LESS AND OBEY MORE

Bengal Governor's Prescription

NEW COMMANDMENT FOR DETENUS

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

"The primary responsibility for the shooting incident at the Hijli Detention Camp, on September 16th, rests partly with those detenus whose misbehaviour engendered irritation and high tension in the Camp and more particularly with those who interfered with the sentries on the night of the occurrence."

This is the conclusion the Governor-in-Council arrived at on the report of the Hijli Enquiry Committee.

The Governor notes in all incidents that the detenus were aggressors. He absolves the Commandant and the Inspector of any complicity in the shooting affair. The Governor says, the tragic results of incidents in the Hijli Camp prove the necessity of maintaining a higher standard of discipline among detenus and according orders have been issued to the Commandants of the Detenu Camps to that effect. He holds firing was unjustified and the action of some sepoys in entering the building and there causing some of the casualties a serious breach of discipline.

BREACHES OF DISCIPLINE BY POLICE.

Breaches of discipline on the part of the police concerned will be dealt with departmentally by the Inspector-General of Police.

DETENUS ON HUNGER STRIKE

It is understood the daily food allowance per head of the Detenu Hijli Camp, has been reduced with effect from December 1 from one rupee ten annas to one rupee four annas. The detenus are reported to have been on hunger-strike, but this report lacks confirmation. It is also understood the authorities reduced the daily food allowance of detenus of Buxa from two rupees to one rupee ten annas. It is also understood allowance for toilet articles, books, etc., was cut down.

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS.

It is reported that a young man was arrested on suspicion in Mymensingh Distt. and five houses were searched following the discovery of a five-chambered revolver, a Mauser pistol and 50 live cartridges.

A student of Barisal College was arrested there on Friday under the Bengal Ordinance.

CONGRESS DEMANDS COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIAN NATION.

Mahatma Gandhi Issues A Parting Manifesto From London.

LONDON. Dec. 5.

The parting manifesto by Mahatma Gandhi, issued by the Commonwealth of India League, reiterates that the Congress demands complete independence, including full control of Defence forces, External Affair and Finance, not excluding equal partnership with Britain determinable at the instance of either party, subject to a discharge or adjustment of mutual obligations.

The Congress will accept safeguards necessary in the interests of India and is willing to take over all the legitimate obligations subject to the examination by an impartial tribunal.

PURELY NATIONAL SOLUTION OF MINORITIES QUESTION

The Congress is committed to a purely national solution of the question of minorities but will if necessary, accept the principle of special reservation of seats in the Legislature for the Moslems and the Sikhs as a necesasry evil for historic reason. The cause of the "untouchables" will be a special care of the Congress and it would be unjust to treat them separately and thus give "untouchability" a legal status when every attempt is being made to abolish the evil altogether.

NO POLITICAL DISABILITY ON GROUNDS OF COLOUR.

The manifesto concludes by saying that no political disability will be placed on any one on the ground of race, creed or colour, and the Congress being wedded to adult franchise there should be no difficulty in representatives of any minority getting elected to the legislatures on the strength of national service.—Reuter.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE.

Chinese Nationals In Europe For Stiffening Of Demands.

DR. SZE AND MR. KOO SEND IN THEIR RESIGNATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Nanking.—Dr. Sze, who is in Paris, and Mr. Wellington Koo, the Foreign Minister in Nanking, have both resigned.—Reuter.

RESIGNATIONS NOT ACCEPTED

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Reply has been received from the Nanking Government stating that they do not accept the resignations of Messrs. Sze and Wellington Koo.—Reuter.

"UNABLE TO BEAR HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY

Why Dr. Sze Resigned.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Paris.—Dr. Sze's offer of his resignation followed the demands of the deputation of a committee of the "Chinese community in Europe" which at midnight yesterday visited Dr. Sze and presented him with a number of demands for stiffening the Chinese attitude before the League Council.

Dr. Sze replied that he could not agree to the demands without instructions from Nanking and thereupon handed in to Nanking an offer of his resignation as he "found himself incapable of bearing heavy responsibility of his task in Paris."—Reuter.

CHIANG-KAI SHEK'S WIRE TO DR. SZE

Urges Him To Reconsider His Decision.

LONDON. Dec. 5.

Nanking.—General Chiang-Kai-shek has telegraphed to Dr. Sze, urging him to reconsider his decision as the Chinese Government is firmly supporting Dr. Sze's efforts in Paris on behalf of China. General Chiang-Kai-shek also saw Mr. Wellington Koo and requested him to remain. Dr. Sze's position as Minister in London is unaffected.—Reuter.

WILL BENGAL ORDINANCE BE A DEAD LETTER?

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Decemoer 5.

The policy of the British Cabinet is once again a matter of discussion in the Indian circles. Rumour has it that the Premier and Sir Samuel Hoare had arrived at a working agreement with regard to the constitutional as well as other administrative matters. As a bait to the Tory die-hards who pack the Commons the Premier is reported to have conceded to Sir Samuel Hoare unfettered freedom in deciding the administrative policy and retaining to himself unrestricted right to negotiate with Indian leaders on matters of Indian constitution.

It is understood that those responsible for the Bengal Ordinance and the Premier have been informed by the Indian Liberals that there will be no peace in the country until the hated ukase is withdrawn. The Premier has been informed by Indian Liberals to facilitate amicable conversations with Gandhiji and to assure him and the Congressmen that the Government will treat the Bengal Ordinance as a dead letter. The Liberals agree with Gandhiji that Bengal will know no peace unless the Ordinance is withdrawn. There are no brighter hopes if the Indian situation remains as what it is as a result of the Ordinance.

AGRARIAN SUB-COMMITTEE GIVES SANCTION

Instructions Issued To Four District Congress Committees

FULL QUORUM: UNANIMOUS DECISION

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6.

The Agrarian Sub-Committee of the United Provinces Congress Committee has given sanction to the District Congress Committees of Rae Bareilly, Etawah, Cawnpore and Unao to start defensive no-rent campaign at once. All the eight members of the Sub-Committee, namely, Messrs. Sherwani, Jawaharlal Nehru Govind Ballabh Pant, Sri Prakasa, Mohanlal Saxena, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Ventaesh Tewari and S. D. Palwal were present, when the decision was arrived at. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has proceeded to Rae Bareilly and Messrs. Sherwani, Sriprakasa and Kidwai have gone to Barabanki to study local conditions.—A.P.

HOW AGRARIAN CRISIS WAS PRECIPITATED IN U. P.

Congress Prepared To Accept Any Solution If It Gave Sufficient Relief To Peasantry

U. P. C C PRESIDENT THROWS LIGHT ON HOW GOVT. FOILED PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, Allahabad, writes:—

The unparalled and sudden fall in the prices of agricultural produce in India brought unprecedented miseries to the already reek-rented peasantry of these Provinces. The rise in rent during the last 35 years was almost proportionate to the rise in prices. Within few months in 1930, the prices went down by about 55 per cent. The Congress was engaged in the movement of Civil Disobedience at that time could not do much for the suffering peasantry. The peasants employed all their measure resources in carrying their woeful tale to the local Government. But the Government did not move although they must have known on the one hand the utter inability of the tenants to meet the demands for the season and on the other the brutal and inhuman methods applied against them in realising the rents. Most of the tenants met their demands by selling all they had.

OFFICIALDOM FOILED PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

The Congress at several places tried to bring about a settlement between the zamindars and the tenants. A few zamindars did enter into agreements while many others in the neighbourhood were willing to come in and settle. But the Local Government Officials did not like the idea and actually stopped the zamindars from entering into any compromise through Congress. While this was the state of affairs civil disobedience was called off under the Delhi Settlement.

LEADERS INTERVIEW GOVERNOR.

Immediately after the Delhi Settlement the U.P.P.C.C. put themselves in touch with the Provincial Government, and a large number of letters were exchanged. Pandit Govind Ballabh Panth was specially appointed by the P. C. C. to bring to the notice of the Government various grievances of the agriculturists and to put before them the view point of the Congress. The continuing agrarian crisis particularly occupied the attention of the Provincial Congress Committee, and the correspondence largely dealt with this. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru also wrote frequently to the local Government. Both Pandit Govind Ballabh and Pandit Jawahar Lal had several interviews with the Chief Secretary and other officials. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru also sought an interview on two occasions with H. E. Sir MalCom Hally but this could not be arranged. Mahatma Gandhi also interested himself in the U. P. agrarian crisis and besides writing to the officials of the Government of India and Local Government interviewed Sir MalColm Hally.

COERCION.

The condition of the U. P. Peasantry became progressively worse during the months that followed the Delhi Settlement. Some remission were granted for Rabi 1338 F. but they were utterly inadequate. The prices went down further while the resources of the tenants had already been exhausted. All these facts resulted in great distress and was intensified by a large numbers of ejectments and coercive process. In many rural areas the tenantry were subjected to a reign of terror and atrocities were perpetrated on them. The U. P. P. C. C. appointed several enquiry committees to visit the affected districts and to report on the prevailant agrarian conditions and the distress. These reports supported by evidence taken on the spot were then considered by a special provincial agrarian enquiry committee. The report of this special committee, known as the Pant Committee, was published in September 1931.

DEFENSIVE DIRECT ACTION

Meanwhile attempts continued to be made by Mahatma Gandhi and the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee to obtain relief for the unhappy and suffering peasants. In the Simla conver-

(Continued on page 7)

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 90 Enamelled Street Name Plates and 11 Enamelled Indications Sign Plates will be received upto 1 P.M (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 18th day of December, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification &c. will be issued on payment of Rupee one each, to anyone deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th December, 1931.
4029

NOTICE.

The following State cars in perfect working order and no much used, with some accessories are to be sold by Public Auction at Bansda on the 20th December, 1931. Intended buyers are requested to appear and make their bids.

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4031

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE-TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th December, 1931, to MONDAY, 21st December, 1931, both days inclusive.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 11-12, Hains Road, Mahalaxmi the 7th December, 1931, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account upto 31st March, 1931.

(2) To appoint Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1931 to TUESDAY, 15th December, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
RANCHHODDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
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Bombay, 24th November, 1931.
3973.

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

EXPOSITION AT GOA.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS.

In order to regulate traffic it was considered advisable to restrict Special Return Tickets for a period of seven days only, but Representations having been made by Passengers of the hardship entailed owing to the restricted period, the Company has decided to make all tickets issued in December and January available for return from Panjim upto 15th January, 1932.

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Featuring
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Director: MOTI B. GIDWANI.

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*Shanghai Maru	4104	17 Dec.	24 Dec.
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*Tottori ,,	5973	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
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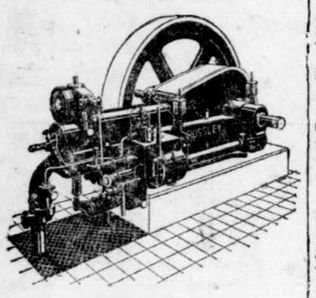

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, December 4.

MONEY.

Money rates were quite steady this week with a good enquiry for call funds which were quoted as high as 7-1|2 per cent. On Thursday, however, the rate receded slightly to 5-1|2 per cent. but to-day it rose again to 6-1|2 per cent. The seasonal movement of funds in connection with the financing of crops has begun but is still on a modest scale. Treasury bill renewals were comparatively small at Rs. 300 lakhs being Rs. 121.25 lakhs short of matturities. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months, 6 per cent. and six months 6 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 27th November 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 67.36 lakrs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 10,04,82,000 as compared with Rs. 21.31 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.90, an increase of 0.72 per cent. over last week. While loans have declined by Rs. 17.05 lakhs, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 41.27 lakhs and by Rs. 31.36 lakhs respectively. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 41.38 lakhs to Rs. 8.03 crores and other deposits by Rs. 73.82 lakhs to Rs 62.44 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 8 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

The tone of the gilt-edged market was easier and hesitant pending the final outcome of the Round Table Conference. Investment demand continues slack, treasury bills attracting almost all surplus funds. 3-1|2 per cent Paper declined persistently to Rs. 52-8 with a limited turnover. 5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 further dropped to Rs. 92-4, 1933 loan to Rs. 96-14, 1935 to Rs. .91 and 1939-44 to Rs. 81-10. 6 per cent. 1932 bonds remained unchanged at Rs. 99-6, while 1933-36 loan eased to Rs. 94-4. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan quietened to Rs. 100-10 6-1|2 per cent. 1935 Treasury bonds are quoted at Rs. 99-12 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan further dropped from Rs. 62-6 to Rs. 61-8, while 1934-37 Loan steadied slightly to Rs. 83-2. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan declined from Rs. 68-4 to Rs. 67-12, while 1954 bonds remained steady at Rs. 92

The total sale of 6-1|2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds up to 28th November amounts to Rs. 15.63 crores.

A Gazette of India, extraordinary of the 2nd instant notifies that the issue of Government of India 6-1|2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 will cease after Saturday 12th December 1931.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was quiet at the opening with business done at 1s. 6-1|16d. for ready, but as the week progressed a steadier tendency was manifest and there were no buyers under 1s. 6-3|32d. The quiet tone in the early part was due to some buying orders from Calcutta. Gold exports continue on a large scale and constitute the mainstay of this market, although it is reported that merchandise bills also are appearing. Tre allotment by Government of but 12 per cent. to tenderers at the lash bidding for council bills lent added strength to the market. The tan rate is now 1s. 6-3|32d. The following are the forward rates.—December|January 1s. 6-1|32d. February 1s. 6d. and March 1s. 5-31|32d.

Tre dollar sterling quotation persistently declined during the week from dollars 3.55 to dollars 3.24, but towards the close improved to dls. 3.37-1|2. French francs likewise appreciating from 90-3|8 to 83.37 closed at 86.00. The Belga and the Italian lira closed at 24.00 and 65.00 respectively.

GOLD.

The price of gold oscillated with the dollar sterling exchange quotation, movements being very frequent and wide, particularly in the afternoons. There was a feverish activity in the market with a large turnover. The dollar-sterling quotation suffered a sharp decline in mid-week touching the low record of dollars 3.24 owing to large withdrawal of funds from London on Continental account, and the rate in the local market shot up to Rs. 31-1 per tola. There was however a reaction from the level to 3.40 and the local price fell to Rs. 30-13 per tola, but closed at Rs. 29-15-6.

The total amount thus far booked for export by the outgoing mail is about Rs| 92.12 lakhs in value. In London the quotation for gold rose from 115s. to 126s. 7d., but declined and closed at 122s. 3d. The price of sovereigns further improved from Rs. 17-11 to Rs. 19-8, but closed at Rs. 18-15 both for ready and 22nd December settlement. The daily offtake is estimated at 2000 tolas with stocks approximating 2 lakhs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 31-1-0 and Rs. 28-7-0 both for ready and 28th December Settlement and Rs. 30-9-0 and Rs. 29-13 for 25th January settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports by sea during the week amounted to Rs. 301,301 in bar and coin. There is no shipment of gold from London this week.

SILVER.

Erratic movements characterised the silver market this week, but the turnover was limited, attention being largely focussed on the gold market. The tendency at the opening was steady following easier dollar exchange, but towards the close a quiet tone prevailed on weak advices from Shanghai and London. Ready touched Rs. 62-3 on Tuesday, but declined to Rs. 60-4 and closed at Rs. 60-12 per 100 tolas. The outlook is uncertain and depends upon the attitude of speculators in America and Shanghai. The daily offtake in the local market has improved to about 75 bars while stocks on hand are reported to be heavy at some 7000 bars In London the spot silver after improving to 19-7|16d. closed at 19-1|8d. with forward closing at 19-5|16d. In Shanghai the tael moved up and down, ranging between 1s. 9-7|16d. and 1s. 11-1|8d and closing at 1s. 10-1|2d. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 62-3 and Rs. 59-2 for ready. Rs. 58-4 and Rs. 55-9 ex-duty for 30th November settlementi and Rs. 62-2 and Rs 59-6 cum duty for 29th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £185,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 887 bars and Rs. 12,351 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £27,500.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week under review and prices both for Ready as well as forward positions improved by about 2 annas per cwt. Demand for Sugar continued on a moderate scale. It is reported that the Prominent British Indian Importer sold about 400 tons of Russian sugar double bags Ex. S. S. Lilepark on the basis of Rs. 5/11/6 to Rs. 5/13 per cwt. F.B.H. It is also reported that one European House sold about 500 tons December Shipment British Refined Sugar at Rs. 5/10/6. Some further business has also been done between the dealers themselves. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/12 and Rs. 15/10 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/13/6 and Rs. 5/12 for November, Rs. 5/13 and Rs. 5/11/3 for Nov./Dec. and Rs. 15/0/6 and Rs. 14/14 Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi markets are reported to be steady with better undertone, but later on the prices have decline. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 11/1 and Rs. 15/ respectively.

Foreign Markets:—London Terminal Market is reported to be easy with a decline of about 2½d. in December prices. Newyork is also reported to be easy with a decline of 7, 10, and 11 points in Dec., March and May shipments respectively. Java shows an official decline of 1/8 Fl. alround with a very dull tendency

Arrivals:—S. S. Arabia arrived during the week with a cargo of about 7250 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Lile-park of Russian Sugar is expected to arrive on about the 10th instant with a cargo of about 20,000 bags.

Stocks and offtake:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 35000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,25,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 15/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs .6/2 per F.B.H.
Shipment November Rs. 5/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Rs. 5/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Russian Beet:—Ready Rs. 15/0/6 per cwt.
S. S. Lile-Park Rs. 5/13/ F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

"BLACK HOLE" A MYTH

Foreign Historians' Vile Painting

DACCA MUSLIMS HONOUR SIRAJUDDOWLA'S MEMORY

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Under the auspices of the Dacca Nationalist Muslim Party a crowded meeting of the citizens of Dacca, belonging to all communities and consisting mostly of students was held there on November 29 to commemorate the name of Nawab Sirajuddowla, the last independent monarch of Bengal. The general trend of the speeches made at the meeting was the repudiation of the vile painting of the young Nawab's character by foreign historians and of the Black Hole tragedy which has now been conclusively proved by eminent historians to be a pure myth.

The area at Berhampore, Distt. Murshidabad, in which the special session of the Bengal Provincial Conference, is to be held in the next week-end, has been named "Sirajnagar" after Nawab Sirajuddowla.

DACOIT BAGGED IN HIS DEN

Jailbird Who Had Made Good His Escape

BELGAUM, Dec. 5.

A notorious dacoit named Rama Bhima Ghantichor of Yeroatti in the Belgaum District, who was undergoing a long term of imprisonment for committing several dacoities and who was undergoing trial at Hallyal in Kanara Distt. in connection with another dacoity, escaped from the sub-jail last month.

Learning that he was in hiding at Hunshikatti village in Bailhongal Taluka of Belgaum Dist., Mr. De Silva, Deputy Superintendent, accompanied by an armed police party went there and raided the house last week at the dead of night. The dacoit armed with a dagger attacked the police, but he was overpowered and arrested. He was subsequently brought to the Belgaum Central Jail.—A.P.

A. I. ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE.

MADRAS BRANCH MEETING IN CHRISTMAS WEEK.

MADRAS, Dec.

The Executive Committee of the Madras Branch of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, have decided to convene a Provincial Conference in Madras during the Christmas Week this year. Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, President of the Madras Branch of the League has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Sir C. Sankaran Nair will open the Conference.

The following names have been proposed for the presidentship of the Conference:—His Highness the Yuvarajah of Mysore, Sir P.C. Ray, Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. Harbilas Carda and Mr. C.R. Reddi. —A.P.

SOLO FLIGHT TO INDIA.

German Air Woman's Long Distance Venture

LONDON, Dec. 4.

BERLIN.—The famous German airwoman, Elli Beinhorn has started in a hundred horse-power Klemm machine on a long-distance solo flight to India, from where she proposes to proceed to the Far East. She will fly via Constantinople, Baghdad, Pushire Karachi and Calcutta to Singapore and then on to the Dutch East Indies.

Beinhorn undertook an unaccompanied flight to West Africa in the summer. She had a forced landing on her return journey in the wild district of Central Africa—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 4.
LATER.

Budapest—The German air woman Elli Beinhorn landed here to-day.—Reuter.

JOHN BULL'S COURAGE & ENTERPRISE

Canadian Premier's Tribute

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 4.

...heery views about the future of the British Empire were expressed by Prime Minister Bennett on his return to Canada after a flying visit to London. The "Trip", he said, "Has done my health good, but it has done my spirits much more good. I am going back to tell friends in Canada that old British courage and enterprise have never been as conspicious as they are to-day. You are facing up to your problems and difficulties with clear-eyed and cool-headed refusal to be dismayed and baffled that is worthy of most splendid pages of British history.

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FOR washing all delicate materials—silk stockings, underthings—Silk Flakes. Whisk a small quantity in a basin of warm water and see the rich creamy lather instantly produced . . . see how beautifully they wash your daintiest garments leaving them delightfully fresh and soft, just like new. No harmful rubbing is necessary, just a gentle pressure and the dirt is loosened and washed away.

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Phosferine HEALTH SALT

THE *TONIC* FRUIT SALINE

From all Chemists, in two sizes; the larger size contains double the quantity.

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HERNIA

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The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

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will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

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"RASIK' CORN HEAL" the efficatious liquid corn remedy in tubes! Millions are using in all parts o. [illegible] BOWELS LIVER [illegible]

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Quick relief guaranteed for Dyspepsia, Chronic Constipation, Indigestion, Stomach, Kidney and Liver troubles. Recommended by Medical Profession.

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Wanted District Agents.

THE AMERICAN HERBAL PRODUCTS CO.,
MAHENDRA MANSIONS,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
December 5.
Khandalla, Eadie, Durban
Vare.a, Carruthus, Busrah
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.
Sumatra, Lavaguino, Genoa

DEPARTURES.
December 6.
Waroonga, Coggan. Rangoon

LOADING.
December 5.
Steamer Trenenfels for Hamburg.

S S Varela: The B I S N Company's steamer Parela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 207 passengers.

S S Vita: The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sumatra: The M Italiana steamer Sumatra, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Waroonga: The B I S N Company's steamer Waroonga, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Dec. 5.
2 Viceroy of India, London, 12-12, M M & Co.
3 Dalgoma, Havre, 8-12 M M and Co.
4 Argenfels, Karachi, 8-12 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Himalaya, Trieste. 7-12, L T & M I.
6 Castalia, Liverpool, 13-12, G Trading Co.
9 Windenfels, Antwerp. 7-12, L Edwards.
11 Arabia Genoa, 8-12 L T & M I.
12 Iyo Maru, Japan 12-12, N Y Kaisha.
16 City of Florence, Calcutta, 8-12 F F Campbell & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 New Orleans, Antwerp 8-12 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Nordic, Hamburg, 9-12 Grahams T Co.
6 Madras Maru Kobe, 15-12, O S Kaisha.
7 Hiveizan Maru, Japan, 10-12 M. M. & Co.
8 Surada, Calcutta, 8-12 M M and Co.
9 Chinkoa, Calcutta, 9-12. M M Co.
10|11 Celebes Maru, Japan Ports 8-12 O S Kaisha
16 Jamnagar Bedi Bunder, N F, F Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C|R Waroonga, Rangoon, 6-12 M M & Co.
D|E Jalavihar, Rangoon 9-12, Scindia S N Co.
K|M Jalaputra, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
M Khosrou, Jeddah, 17-12, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Ranchi 11-12 P and O S N Co.
Mongolia 17-12 P and O S N Co
Mantua 25-12 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula 13-12 M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Lancashire 8-12 J F Co.
City of Baroda 18-12, K N Co.
Clan Ogilvy 11-12 J F Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Thalata, 18-12, L Edward Ltd.
Nippon, 28-12 L Edward Ltd.
Lysla, 9-12, L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Frauenfels 9-12, L Edward Ltd
Wartenfels 15-12, L Edward Ltd
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Tawali, 25-12, L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 15-12, M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Coldilana, 19-12 L T Co.
Fusijama 26-12 L T Co.
Pilsna 28-12 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Silverveda 10-12, Volkart Bros.
Hereford 14-12 F F Campbell Co.
Sawokla, 18-1, L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Tottori Maru 16-12 N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 19-12 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore 25-11 P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore 21-12 P and O S N Co.
Gange 10-12. L T Co.
Cariguino, 13-12 L T Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Strathmener 18-12 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenva 19-12 M M and Co.
Karagola, 2-1-32, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India 12-12 P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma, 8-12, M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Florence, 8-12, F F Campbell Co.
New Orleans NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia 5-12, M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, 6-12, L T Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 13-12, G T Co.
Nordic, 7-12, G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wildenfels 9-12 L Edward Ltd
Argenfels, 8-12, L Edward Ltd.
Trenenfels N F. L Edward Ltd
FOR KOBE.
Celebes Maru 6-12 O S Kaisha, Ltd.
Heizen Maru, 8-12, M M & Co.
Alipore N F, P and O S N Co
Madras Maru, 15-12, O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, 12-12, N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Bamora, 9-12, M M & Co.
Varela, 11-12, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Chinkoa, 8-12, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Surada, 6-12, M M & Co.
Pundit, NF, T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Khosrou 17-12 T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma, M. M. and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Florence F F Campbell Co.
New Orleans, L Edward Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nordic G T Co.
Castalia G T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia M Italiana
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, L T O.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wildenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
Argenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
Trenenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Celebes Maru, O. S. Kaisha.
Alipore P and O S N Co.
Heizen Maru M M & Co.
Madras Maru, O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha.
FROM BUSRAH.
Varela, M M & Co.
Bamora, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinkoa M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Surada M M & Co.
Waroonga, M M & Co.
Pundit, T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Khosrou T M Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Ellora 4-12-31

IMPORTS.
December 5.

S S Madras Maru, Agents O S Kaisha Ltd from Tokyo: 55 bales cotton yarn.

From Nagoya: 750 cases porcelainware; 20 cases glassware.

From Osaka: 53 cases cotton shirting; 140 cases cotton yarn; 25 cases cotton sheeting; 170 cases glassware; 20 cases razor goods; 938 cases brassware.

From Kobe: 60 bales cotton jeans; 15 bales cotton drill; 49 bales cotton goods; 13 bales silk goods; 86 bales canvas shoes; 30 bales cotton and ragon mixed goods; 42 bales cotton and art silk mixed shirting.

From Moji: 39 cases e'ware.

From Hongkong: 100 bags sugarcandy.

From Singapore: 153 bags gum benzamin; 359 bags betel nuts; 475 bags sago flour; 20 bags pepper; 42 bags hut nugs.

From Colombo: 30 bags plumbags; 84 packages tea; 14 nos. empty gas cylinders.

S S Iyo Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd from Nagoya: 251 cases shirting cotton; 32 cases glassware; 340 cases p. ware.

From Osaka: 1000 cases glassware; 50 cases cotton yarn; 130 cases cotton shirting; 30 cases glue; 67 cases provision; 160 dms paint.

From Kobe: 72 bales silk goods; 460 bales straw boards; 140 cases shoes; 30 cases porcelainware; 70 cases ragon goods; 170 cases cotton goods; 110 cases cotton skt silk mixed shirting.

From Mangarilo: 400 bales cotton.

From Moji: 20 cases glassware; 50 cement.

From Shanghai: 987 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong: 500 bags sugar; 50 bags sugarcandy.

From Canton: 87 bags sugarcandy; 55 cases china roots; 720 bundles cassia.

From Singapore: 2513 bags sago flour; 562 bundles rattans; 25 bags pepper; 27 bags coffee; 25 cases galangal; 687 bags betel nuts; 25 bags gum capal; 80 bags gum benzaamin; 2239 pieces planks.

From Penang: 400 slates tin; 262 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo: 30 bags plumbago; 32 bales mattress fibre; 144 bags tea; 84 barrels tallow; 72 bundles gunnies.

EXPORTS.
December 5.

S S Viceroy of India for London: 7 bales animal skin R E Boyce and Sons; 1 bale animal skin A Azizulia; 1 bale woollen carpets Grindlay and Co; 60 casks condiments Poonjiaji and Co.

S S Mooltan for London: 184000 Rs. bar gold Mercantile Bank of India; 247833 Rs. bar gold P and O Banking Corp. Ltd; 87845 Rs. bar gold V Morarji; 838032 Rs. bar gold Netherland Trading Society; 2231489 Rs. bar gold Eastern Bank Ltd; 95508 Rs. bar gold Chartered Bank of India; 305625 Rs. bar gold M Sunderji; 1055212 Rs. bar gold Chinubhai and Co, 598720 Rs. bar gold Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cropn.

For New York: 1276675 Rs. bar gold Netherland Trading Society 261703 Rs. bar gold P and O Banking Corporation; 534844 Rs. bar gold P and O Banking Corporation; 163357 Rs. bar gold National City Bank of New York.

S S Mooltan for Marseilles: 153821 Rs. bar gold H A H Peermahomed; 191016 Rs. bar gold sovereign L Pragji.

For Jaffa: 17 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli: 16 bales cotton yarn A H Diab

For Alexandretta: 59 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Port Said: 9 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—9 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 17 bales wool raw, Cox and King Ltd.; 272 drums groundnut oil, A Oomerbhoy; 484 bags groundnut cakes; J. Graurs & Sons; 83 bales wool raw, M. Nissim; 50 bales cotton thread waste, A. L. Zaveri.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Manchester:—52 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mill Ltd.

S. S. Dalgoma for Hull:—133 bales, myrabollum, P. Madhuradas & Co.

S. S. Nordic for Hamburg:—38 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora; 133 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora.

For Antwerp:—150 bales hemp, J. Paramand; 75 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora.

S. S. Wildenfels for Rotterdam: 2037 bags groundnut oil cakes, A. Oomerbhoy.

S. S. Trenfels for Rotterdam:—1000 bags gingelly seed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

For Hamburg:—100 ton manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 7000 bags linseed L. Dryfus & Co.; 1000 bags castor seed, L. Dryfus & Co.

S. S. Himalaya for Tripoli:—12 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.

For Izair:—20 bales cotton yarn, A. El. Ejel.

For Jaffa:—6 bales cotton yarn R. Shantilal & Co.

S. S. City of Florence for Philadelphia.—1600 bags myrabollam T. D. Co.

S. S. Arabia for Genoa:—116 bales, cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Madras Maru for Kobe:—5000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—5000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Iyo Maru for Shanghai:—5000 bales, cotton raw, Japan Trading Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Trading Co.

S. S. Hiveizan Maru for Kobe: 82 bales cotton raw, L. Ladha & Co.; 450 bales. cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Celebes Maru, for Kobe:—188 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.; 216 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.; 200 cotton raw, N. Nagitue & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, Bruel & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—309 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re. Agency and other particulars. Please apply.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

REJUVENATION

SHILAS YOGA:—RS. 2. Instantaneous effect like a marvel in loss of manhood. No need for monkey gland. Youthful cheer even to the old. Safe, sure, and of hoary repute. KAVIRAJ R SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara, (Bengal).

Film Destroys Teeth

and robs them of all lustre

It clings to teeth—ordinary brushing fails to remove it successfully. A new way dentists urge

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Ordinary brushing fails to remove film successfully. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film, then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit, or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to:

J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

9-12-31

The Breatheable Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS

Diagram showing the Peps way to the Lungs as described in the article below.

THE problem of how to convey a natural healing agent into the lungs has for generations exercised the minds of physicians and specialists.

By the discovery of Peps the problem has been solved. This remarkable *breatheable* medicine in handy tablet form, contains lung-healing medicaments, which strengthen weakened tissues, destroy noxious germs, check destructive coughing, and open-up the clogged breathing tubes.

DIRECT TO THE LUNGS.

As a Peps tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable medicinal the air breathed through the nasal cavity and mouth (1 and 2). Over the tongue (3), into the throat (4), down the windpipe (5), the fumes pass direct to the lungs. Liquid cough-mixtures swallowed down the gullet (6) into the stomach, never reach the bronchials.

Peps deal not only with immediate trouble in throat and chest, but their healing and germicidal action extends to recesses

WHERE DISEASE LURKS.

Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and swiftly allay inflammation and soreness of the delicate linings of the air-tubes. They make breathing easy, cut and loosen choking phlegm and soon cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, etc.

Peps afford sound protection [illegible] Peps in your mouth whenever you go outdoors into damp or chilly night air will soothe the throat, and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs.

Price Re. One per bottle. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, or from agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Entally, Calcutta; Kemb & Co., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; Shahani & Co., Karachi, etc.

PEPS

The Handy Tablet Medicine

I.P. 12

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Corporation meeting, Municipal Hall 2 p.m. (B.T.)

Ordinance Protest Meeting, Azad maidan 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CHARITY PERFORMANCE: Lalitkaladarsha Mandali will stage their popular drama Nekjat-Maratha, to-day (Monday) a. 9-30 p.m. at Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Pare. in aid of Hindu Anath, Arbha-Kashram, Dadar.

"LAWS OF THE HIGHE LIFE" B. E. A.: Under the auspices of the B. E. S. T. Employees' Association, Madame L. P. Wadia (of the United Lodge o Theosophists) will deliver a lecture on "Laws of the High Life" to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in B.E.S.T. Conference Room.

"BYE-ELECTION IN C WARD" For a vacant seat in the B. P. C. from this Ward, a bye-election will take place on Sunday, the 20th instan., from 8-0 to 11 a. m. (S. T.) and 4 to 7 p.m. The Nomination for the candidates is upto 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) on the 14th instant. Messrs. Indrajit Thakore and Chandulal Modi are appointed as Polling Officers and Messrs. Krishanji Deshpande, Nagardas Chhaganlal and Ratanlal Radhakishan as Scrutineers.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE:—A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held at its office at 139 Meadows Street, Fort. to-day (Monday) at 5-40 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the representation to be made to the Government of Bombay regarding the levy of a Terminal Tax proposed by the Bombay Municipality on Suburban passengers and to co-operate with the railways in their aim to eradicate Beggers and Hawkers' nuisance in trains.

BUSINESSMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST ORDINANCE

The following resolution is passed by the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Conference at its meeting held on Saturday

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce note with regret the drastic measures taken by Government by issuing the Ordinance and they hope that Government will withdraw them as early as possible.

"WHITHER YOUTH?"

—:o:—

"Whither Youth," will be the subject of the inaugural lecture in the series of six public lectures which Dr. E. Stanly Jones is to deliver, commencing from to-day (Monday). The first lecture will be delivered at the Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, at 6-30 p.m. Sir J. Beaumont will preside.

NAVI WADI FAIR AND SWADESHI BAZAR

The New Wadi Swadeshi Bazar will be opened to-morrow (Tuesday), and will last for 15 days. Mr. K.M. Munshi will open it formally at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday. There will be some interesting amusement programme and lectures by prominent Congressmen every evening. Admittance to the bazar and amusement park will be absolutely free. Very few stalls are vacant now, those who wish to take stalls or keep advertisement boards, should see Dr. M.R. Vijtyaker, New Wadi, Dadyseth Agiari Road, between 3 to 5 p.m. and 8-30 to 10 p.m. soon.

INCREASED ASSESSMENT IN VILE PARLE

Test Case Against Municipality

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Dec. 4.

Ever since the increase in assessment value, the local municipality has been the recipient of good deal of opposition. The oppositionists filed a test case against the municipality. A member of the Property Holders Association has questioned the legality of the increase. The point at issue is tax received the saction of the Governor while according to the Municipal Act it should be annointed by the Commissioner of the Division. The suit is still subjudice.

There is also another grievance against the municipality. The arrangement to dispose off the waste water by motor tanlas was calculated to be an improvement on the old system of removal by carts. But in certain cases and these cases are ever increasing—it is found that motors takes a longer interval than the old carts. As this question directly affects the health of the public, it is upto the Sanitary Committee to inquire into the matter and try to do its best in the direction of removing this just and rightful grievance.

THE BLACK ORDINANCE

To-day's Public Meeting

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Nationalist Muslim Party, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, the Desh Sevika Sangh, Rashtriya Mahila Mandal, Hindu Maha Sabha, the Bombay Sikh Association, the All-India Journalist Association, the Naujavan Bharat Sabha, the Bombay Youth League, the Bombay Students' League, and the Christian Nationalist Party, there will be a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Azad Maidan to protect against the latest Ordinance (XI of 1931) promulgated in Bengal.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Sjts. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.C. Chagla, S.A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi, K.K. Santoke, K. Natrajan, Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others will address.

Loud-speakers will be installed and special accommodation reserved for ladies. Volunteers belonging to various National Corps shall report themselves for duty on the Azad Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Various organisations are hereby requested to close their business a little early, to facilitate the presence of their employees at the meeting.

"VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES"

Meeting Of "F" Ward Municipal Voters

A meeting of the "F" Ward Municipal voters was held in the Gandhi Chowk, Parel Village under the auspices of Municipal Sub-Committee of the Congress, on Saturday , when Sjtj. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. explained the motive of the Congress in selecting candidates for contesting. The ensuing municipal election and pointed out that the Congress is the only organisation which can safely be trusted to guard the interests of the citizens of Bombay and especially those of the F Ward as the selected candidates, when elected, are sure to work hard in the Corporation, in that direction. They should therefore make it a point to register their votes in favour of the Congress Candidates irrespective of their merits.

Sjt. K. R. M. Shetty, Secretary, F. Ward Dt. C. C. introduced to the audience the Congress Candidates one by one, who also addressed the voters and assured them that they would do their utmost in fighting for the Citizens in the Corporation and appealing to them for their support.

"ABSTAIN FROM LIQUOR & WEAR KHADDAR"

Mr. Joshi's Appeal To F. Ward Public

"Under the auspicious of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting was held on Saturday evening. (S. T.) at Wadala under the presidentship of Sjt. Jinabhai F. Joshi. Sjjt. Jinabhai exhorted the public to abstain from liquor and fear khaddar. He explained that if the public of India follow the above two principles Swaraj for which they were striving at for the last so many years would be within their hands. Among other speakers Sjt. S. K. Patil requested the audience to be prepared for the ensuing struggle on arrival of Mahatma Gandhi and pointed out to the youths that they should face any difficulty that may arise in their fighting for freedom.

The meeting terminated after a magic-lantern show regarding the evil of drinking."

CHARITY PERFORMANCE AT NASIK.

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, Dec. 2.

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Natya Mandir "Shramasafalya," a recent social drama by Mr. Tatyasahib Kolhakar. was staged on Tuesday. Prof. Rao Bahadur D.G. Padhye presided on the occasion.

Deducting the necessary expenses a sum of Rs. 225 from the proceeds of the play was given over, in aid of the flood-stricken people of Lasalgaon.

SIR GEORGE RAINY.

NEW DELH, Dec. 6.

Sir George Rainy is leaving Delhi on Friday afternoon and arrives at Calcutta on Sunday.—A.P.

COLLEGE MANDAL

Celebrates Art Festival

(By Our Art and Dramatic Critic).

The "Gujarati Mandal" of the Elphinstone College, celebrated on Saturday at the C.J. Hall their annual "art festival." The programme, printed with appreciable thought, included music, short plays and dances. The stage was arranged with minimum of superfluities. Its simplicity was a gain. The touch of colour in the side screens and the palms were essential and effective.

Of the items of music, Syt. Mahukar K. Desai's song was decidedly, the evening achievement. His acting was equally pleasantly a surprise.

The "Garba" dance led by Kumaris Nivedita and Vinna Mehta, was distinguished by its colour and costumes as well as by some of the movements that had less of the jottings usually seen in stage "Garba."

The playlet "Majurno Neta" was acted with more confidence than care. Some of its effect was spilt by the excited group in the gallery who could not unders and the subdued lighting effect necessary for tragic incidents. With the brief time at their disposal, the playlet, on the whole was well executed.

The "Rasa" dance led by Shrimati Madhurika Mehta terminated appropriately the "art festival" of the evening. The costumes were bright and colourful. The subject of song was old and descriptive, the chorus was led with enthusiasm.

THE NEW GIRLS SCHOOL

Help The New Stage

(By Our Art and Dramatic Critic).

The entertainment provided by the students of the "New High School for Girls" on Friday evening at the Opera House was evidence of the growing interest for advancement of the theatre. The interest was manifest not only in empty, sentimental ardour, but in concrete, studied, progressive efforts.

The staging of the comic sketch of "Abou Hassan" and of Rag, Tag and Bebtail was for the students, not easy work. But the smooth manner in which they performed, and their cosy confidence was enough to give their spectators more than their usual share of expected joy.

The other items of interest were "Greek" and "Dutch" dances. The "Negro Spirituals concluded the programme.

The costumes and the "sets" were carefully and effectively planned. The assistance in music offered by Miss E. Hardie and Miss E. Blake was valuable. Miss Enid Blake who, afteer five years' training at the Royal Academy of Music has just returned with the L.R.A.M. degree and the Chillen Gold Medal, remained behind the scenes. But it is no secret to mention that it was her enthusiasm along, of course, with the equally valuable work of the staff of the school that to no small extent contributed to the success of the evening. It is to be wished that Miss Blake remains no longer behind the scenes.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha, Vidwan Vedanta Bhagavatar gave a musical performance before a crowded house on Sunday at Byramji Jeejeebhoy Hall. The Bhagavatar who has been honoured by many darbars is not a mere songster, but a scholar and composer as well Many of the recitals were his own compositions and hence had a lyric touch about them. His "Deshiya" Kirtans and the song against untouchability were much appreciated. His handling of the ragas was scientific and some of his "pitches up the gradient" were frequently applauded. His rendering of the "Pallavi" had a fine cut and finish. His brother did the main raga very well and his flashes and sparklers drew repeated encores. The performance ended earlier than usual and there was a strong feeling among the audience that they did not have the full quota of Vedantam's masterpieces. It is to be hoped that in the next performance, this want will be satisfied.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

General Sir William and Lady Heneker, Miss Stanley and Lieut. P. A. H. Heneker arrived at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Eastley, M and Mrs. A. E. Bear and Mr. and Mrs. F. Low lunched at Government House, Bombay. on Sunday.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND GOVT. EMPLOYEES.

Government have directed that Government servants are entitled to vote at the Bombay Municipal elections, which take place on February 11 next, should be allowed, if necessary, sufficient time off duty to record their votes on Polling Day.

Blow To The United States Of India

WARNING TO COMMUNALISTS

Nawab Of Rampur On Kashmir Troubles

The following is a copy of the statement issued by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur on communalism:

It is with a keen sense of genuine regret that I have watched the course of events relating to the certain sinister aspects of communalism which are of recent origin and which unhappily have begun to be associated with Indian States also. Not very long ago, when intemperate stress on communalism was held responsible for regrettable excesses in other parts of India, Indian States came in for constant reference by thinking and well-informed politicians as models of intercommunal concord and total absence of causes of friction or bitterness. None, therefore, would be a worthy son of India, who regarded the unfortunate phase upon which extreme communalism appears to be entering, with indifference. In fact it is one of the imperative duties of us all to leave nothing undone to forestall the evil, and to strain every nerve to maintain the time-honoured traditions which guaranteed to Indian State the proud heritage of intercommunal harmony.

ART OF GOVT. HAS NO CONCERN WITH THE RELIGION.

The bed-rock principle on which the Government of Indian States, as a rule, is broadbased was most lucidly enunciated by one of the great Indian Emperors of the 13th century in words which shall continue to be prized by all who may be entrusted with the duties of Government. He said, the art of Government has no concern with the religion, the latter being a matter of purely personal preference." The first few sections of the House of Babar rigidly adhered to this principle and the splendid record of peace and prosperity which they have bequeathed to history is never likely to be eclipsed. Again it was the sense of security engendered by impartiality which secured the British rule in India, a well-deserved welcome. The art of Government, after all, is primarily concerned with just and fair adjustment of relations between the subjects of the State, and the promotion of their legitimate interests. No Indian Ruler, who realises the magnitude of his higher responsibility, and who correctly appreciates the sanctity of his authority would ever permit any relaxation of anxious solicitude for the just interests of his subjects. At times some adjustments may not appeal to certain section if they expect to advance at the cost of others but the way to satisfaction lies through presentation of real or imaginary grievances, which, in the ordinary course would receive the most careful consideration.

INTERESTED OUTSIDERS.

Mischief, however, makes its ominous appearance when the zeal of unconformed and interested outsiders espouses a cause which exceeds the limits of fairness and reality, and it does more harm than good to the interests it sets out to safeguard or improve. Salutary suggestions proceeding from a correct appraisement of fully-weighed facts should never be unwelcome, but irresponsible criticism directed against assumed facts often furnished by persons actuated by private motives, lends itself to incalculable potentialities of evils and generally outgrows the designs of its authors, and entails consequences which no lover of peaceful progress could contemplate with equanimity.

KASHMIR RIOTS.

Recent developments which arose out of a series of unfortunate incidents relating to the State of my worthy brother, His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, constitute a case in point. I have been profoundly grieved by the course, events have followed since the regrettable advent of outside influences which have intruded into a sphere which, I feel convinced, would have been restored to happier conditions much earlier without such interference. It is, therefore, I think my duty to make an earnest appeal to Mussalmans of British India to help to restore a calm atmosphere to enable the Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir to bring about a speedy adjustment. Perhaps a note of warning may not be out of place here, which I venture to address to all concerned. Nothing is easier than to arouse passions, but those who can visualise the extent of the gravity of consequences which flow from them, bringing in their train as they do, much suffering and misery, would be failing in their duty if they did not take necessary steps to stave off such happenings.

RESCUE IDEAL OF REAL UNITY

Those who indulge in conjectures of extension of similar occurrences in other States, or use the language of incitement assume a very grave responsibility. Enough mischief has already resulted from a lack of sense of responsibility and the dreams of a United States of India have suffered rude enough shocks. The time has now come for those of us who are custodians of large interests to rescue the ideal of real unity and communal harmony from the dangers to which it stands exposed. And we can best serve this purpose by adopting all means in our power to organise co-operation among ourselves to insure this end. The best of our resources must always be available to the Government of India among others for the maintenance of peace and complete communal concord with which, in my judgment, are bound up the best interests of the Government and the proportion of the legitimate aspirations of 1/5 of humanity.

APPEAL TO PRESS.

A certain section of the press, either honestly or actuated by motives not difficult to understand refusses to exercise requisite restraint, and a few of the fraternity open their columns to much perilous stuff without taking the trouble to equip themselves with authentic facts. This, however, is a species of excess from which no administration may hope to be immune. At the same time it is expected of the responsible section of the press that it will not suffer its competitive zeal to outstrip its sense of fairness and regard for truth lest its power for good should yield place to its opposite.

FRONTIER REFORMS WITHIN APRIL

All-India Muslim League's Demands

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.

The Muslim view of the Premier's Declaration was expressed today at a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, which passed a resolution endorsing the view of His Majesty's Government as regards placing responsibility for the Government upon the Central and Provincial Legislatures, but reiterating that responsibility cannot be acceptable to the Mussalmans, unless Muslim representation in either chamber of the Federal Legislature is not less than one-third of the total strength of each Chamber, Muslim representation in Bengal and the Punjab Legislatures is in proportion to the population. Sind is forthwith separated from Bombay, and weightage at present enjoyed by the Muslims in the provinces, where they are in a minority is maintained.

As regards the North-West Frontier, the Council urges action on the Premier's Declaration not later than April next. The Council expresses the opinion that introduction of full autonomy in the Provinces should not depend upon the introduction of responsibility in the Centre. Dissatisfaction is expressed at the failure of the British Government to announce any decision as regards safeguarding Muslim rights and interests. As for communal settlement, the Council observes that every one of the offers made having been rejected, the Muslims are not in a position to put forward any more proposals.—A.P.

KINGSFORD SMITH ARRIVES IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Dec. 5.

Air Commodore, Kingsford Smith picking up the Australian Christmas air mail from Alor Star.. arrived here at 5 p.m. via Bangkok.—A.P.

Rangoon, Dec. 6.—Father Jackson, organiser of the mission to the Blind in Burma, died here this morning.—A.P.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6

Avro Ten plane which their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon will use for the return journey from Calcuttta arrested here from Karachi this afternoon.—A.P.

"OBSERVER" WAKES UP THE DEAD

To Prove Wisdom Of British Policy

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The "Observer" without any reserve congratulates the Premier and the Cabinet as a whole upon the masterly handling of the Indian policy." The paper continues in the name of the National Government, Mr. MacDonald states the future procedure. It is both steady and straightforward. The paper is so pleased with Sir S. Hoare's speech in the Commons, that it recommend leaflet reprints of the same to be distributed in India and England. Though Britain adheres to three principles of (1) All-India Executive and Legislature, (2) Autonomous Provinces, (3) safeguards without which British and Indian safety and credit cannot continue Mahatmaji, Sardar, and Vithalbhai Patel, Pt. Jawaharlal and other extremists may try to wreck the best hopes on both sides.

Concluding, the "Observer", says that the policy of the National Government is framed in the highest temper of British political traditions. "We may venture to say that if the great spirits could rise from the dead it would be approved, both by Warran Hastings and by Burke.

The "Sunday Times", alluding to people who voted against Mr Churchill on Thursday in the Commons, says that they did it, because they feared any other vote would injure the National Government and the great cause for which it stands. The paper maintains that Mr. Churchill's amendment was wrong in form, but in substance it was right. Concluding the paper says, "We must, in our great work of fitting India for self government, study the Indian mind and ways of thought, but in regard to the ideas of government which we introduced in India, ours is the ultimate responsibility, and if we don't understand them best, we have no right to be in India at all. There is an art of rule, distinct from all theories and fances.

Allahabad. Dec. 6.—Professor V. G. Kale is on a visit to Allahabad and has been delivering lectures here on the currency and exchange question.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

BERHAMPORE, Dec. 6.

The special session of the Bengal Provincial Conference called by the Congress to consider the present situation with reference to Chittagong and Hijli incidents unanimously adopted a resolution this afternoon on the motion of Srimati Urmila Devi urging intensive boycott of the British goods, Banks, Insurance, Steamship and other companies as well as the boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition of liquor and intoxicating drugs. The resolution added that the time ha come for the resumption of Satyagraha campaign, for remedying Chittagong and other wrongs, and for attaining independence It also asked the people to get ready for the coming fight.

By another resolution, the Conference urged the people to adhere to the Congress policy of non-violence and those who had followed the path of violence to abandon it.—A. P.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Bangkok.—Five were killed and two injured as a result of the Dutch Airmail crashing, while taking off this morning. The injured include Colonel Brinsmead, the Australian Comptroller of Civil Aviation, who was involved in a crash of Anglo-Australian Christmas Airmail Alor Star on 26th November.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Mukden.—Three-hundred bandits are reported to have been killed when the Japanese planes bombed Kungtaipu, south-west of Mukden, and Tienpingtai near Hsinimintun. Fighting against bandits is also reported at Changtu and North Mukden.—Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, DECEMBER, 7, 1931

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

So Mahatma Gandhi leaves England, as he entered it, empty-handed. Nay, he went with hopes but he returns with hope indefinitely deferred. And as regards the situation in India then and now, the change is ominous indeed. Everybody asks if Gandhiji's visit to England and his participation in the R. T. C. Conference have done any good. A full and accurate answer cannot be given quite so soon, for there is always such a thing as final good coming out of a temporary evil. It goes without saying that Gandhiji's personal triumph in England was complete. The non-personal value of that triumph is that thinking Britishers have learnt through him that India's dispute with them is purely national and not at all racial. Those Britishers who are convinced of this will do well to realise that on the one hand Indians will not countenance any kind of racial discrimination against the British but on the other Indians must have the right to protection or defensive discrimination in favour of their own country, its poor and starving people and its struggling industries. As for the political dispute, it is certainly real enough and no Indian would care to disguise it. If is nothing less than a fight for complete independence with the British connection if possible, without it if necessary. The British have thoughtlessly let go a golden opportunity of making an immediate and lasting peace with India's plenipotentiary and of placing Indian connection beyond peril. They should not be too sure of a second opportunity. Their own men in Britain or India may at any time make that impossible.

Though Gandhiji has repeatedly declined to give his final opinion on the net results of the second R. T. Conference, his provisional opinion tells its own tale, the opinion that "the parting of ways has been reached" and that the Conference "is a failure if I cannot get anything more out of the meaning of the Declaration than what I have already seen." What he has seen is little enough, for there is litttle to be seen. Whether it is little or much, Gandhiji has always been in the habit of interpreting constitutional formulae in the light of the actual happenings in India, and he emphatically declares that the Ordinance in Bengal is "a cause of war, unless it remains or paper and is not acted upon." The Ordinance may be the first proof of the Tory policy of "firm rule' or the adaptation of Mr. Wedgwood Benn's formula of "Dominior Status in action." But the policy envisaged by the Ordinance is incompatible with Congress co-operation in the future work of the Conference. It also means the formal ending of the Truce by the Government and it will be for the Congress to consider soon its own attitude towards the Government It is by hoping against hope that Gandhiji has persuaded himself to say: "If I see that the policy in India is the policy of conciliation, consultation and concession to public opinion in India and if the Declaration leaves room enough for full expression, that is, to the extent of the acceptance of the Congress demand, I would advise the continuance of whole-hearted co-operation with Government. But the Bengal Ordinance is the very negation of any desire to give responsible government." So long as Government's present policy remains unchanged, any talk of co-operation with Government may be seriously misunderstood.

On the eve of his departure from England Gandhiji published, through the Commonwealth of India League, his farewell message which must make the Congress position transparently clear to all those that have eyes to see and an honest desire to use them. In that manifesto he has reiterated the Congress demand for "complete independence, including the control of Defence Forces, External Affairs and Finance, not excluding equal partnership with Britain, determinable at the instance of either party, subject to a discharge or adjustment of mutual obligations." Contrasted with this demand the terms, offered by the Premier are not worth looking at. It is clear, therefore, that further Congress participation in the constitutional enquiry can only be conditional on the Government making an honest and genuine approach to the Congress demand. Will the Government make that approach? In one of the farewell interviews Gandhiji answers that question by saying that Government will do so only when we shall have developed more "internal strength" than we have so far developed. We have no doubt the Congress Working Committee, in consultation with Gandhiji and in the light of his British experiences, will soon place before the country a programme of action capable of generating in the nation all the internal strength necessary for the final stages of the struggle.

UNREASONABLE ATTITUDE

The correspondence between the Chief Secretary to the U. P. Government and the President of the U. P. Congress Committee as also the correspondence between Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel and Emerson, regarding the grave agrarian situation in those Provinces is released for public information by the U. P. Congress authorities. On Thursday last, Mr. Clay, the present Chief Secretary, informed Mr. Sherwani that in view of the U. P. Congress Committee's refusal to suspend its resolution authorising the Allahabad District Congress Committee to advise tenants to withhold payment of rents and its refusal to instruct that Committee to cancel the notices issued to the tenants giving such advice, the U. P. Government had definitely withdrawn the offer of discussion of the issue with the Congress authorities, previously made by Government.

Kunwar Jagadish Prasad, Chief Secretary to U. P. Government until the end of November, had remarked in his letter of November 17 to Mr. Sherwani that "while there are difficulties in the way of discussing the wider question of a modification of the formula adopted for rent, or as regards the cancellation of arrears and the reinstatement of ejected tenants, the same difficulties do not stand in the way of discussion of any results arising out of the application of the formula in any particular area." To this letter Mr. Sherwani made a spirited rejoinder, putting the Congress case in unequivocal terms. He said: "You wrote that the discussion would have to be confined to particular applications of the formula. Such a discussion would have served little purpose, although we were and are prepared to discuss all the different aspects of the agrarian trouble in order to discover suitable remedies." This fair and reasonable attitude of the Congress authorities was not relished by U. P. officialdom. It chose even to ignore the markedly evident desire of the Congress to secure redress for the peasants through peaceful negotiations, as expressed in Mr. Sherwani's declaration in the same letter: "We have even suggested to you that the relief may take any shape to suit Government, provided that ultimately sufficient relief is forthcoming."

But the U. P. Government insisted on the continuance of rent collection and regarded the refusal of the Congress authorities to suspend their advice to the tenants to withhold payments as a "hostile step". In his reply to Mr. Vallabhbhai's protest against this unreasonable official attitude, Mr. Emerson harps upon the same theme. Government can go on collecting the rents and Congress must watch helplessly the peasants being coerced to pay dues which they are notoriously unable to pay. Mr. Patel's sensible advice that Government should "issue instructions for the postponement of collections pending the result of negotiations" is summarily rejected. His fair offer that if Government agree to suspend collection, he will see that the U. P. Congress authorities also suspend advice to tenants to withhold payment is ignored. The public in its review of the whole situation cannot fail to be struck by the unreasonable attitude of U. P. officialdom and its callousness towards the grave economic plight of the peasantry.

INDIAN DRUGS.

The report issued by the Drug Inquiry Committee should serve as an eye-opener to the public. It illustrates the extent to which the indigenous manufacture of drugs can be stimulated if there is State support. At present India imports drugs to the extent of two crores, the main items of import being patent medicines (35 lakhs) and quinine (24 lakhs). There is no reason why quinine cannot be manufactured in this country which should require a "minimum" amount of 970,000lbs. to combat malarial disease, according to the calculation of Sir Patrick Hehir. But India's combined production in the only two State-owned factories in the country does not exceed 70,000lbs. annually. The cost per pound of this manufacture is Rs. 8 to Government, but it is sold to the public at the exorbitant rate of Rs. 18 exclusive of duty, thanks to the agreement arrived at with the Kina Bureau. In the interests of public health it is the duty of Government to encourage indigenous production of quinine and make it available to the public at a cheaper rate.

The Committee has a number of constructive suggestions to make regarding the prevention of drug adulteration, the obstacles in the way of indigenous manufacture in the imposition of an import duty on solvents and also an excise duty on the finished product. Government policy so far has operated as a severe handicap on indigenous manufacture. We are glad the Committee rejected the proposal that India should adopt wholesale the British pharmacopoeia. Its suggestion that a separate Indian pharmacopoeia should be compiled is one which is sure to meet with the warm approval of the independent medical profession and the lay public. It is only in such a compilation that Indian drugs have an opportunity to find a place.

Trifles.

"Future of the British Empire Canadian Premier's Cheery Views."

I did think that there was a catch somewhere about the Statute of Westminster.

* * * * *

"Sir Muhammad Shafi will be appointed a temporary member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, when Sir Fazli Husain proceeds on special duty to South Africa.

But I do sincerely hope that the negotiations in Cape Town will be brought to an end well before the Working Committee of the Round Table Conference begins its real work in Delhi.

* * * *

"Despite Mr. Churchill, I believe in the sacred right of a nation to go to hell or heaven in its own way."

—George Lansbury.

This, I am afraid, is doing an injustice to Mr. Churchill. For, it is believed, that Mr. Churchill has offered on behalf of "his own way" to come to a sort of 50—50 compromise. And he is expected to explain it at greater length during his American tour.

* * * * *

"India," says Mr. S.R. Bomanji, "gets nothing without Britain being exposed to the charge of breach of faith."

I simply fail to understand Mr. Bomanji's anger.

In the first place, "faith" is nothing more than a primitive superstition. And, in the second place, you cannot expose the obvious.

* * * * *

"After the uusual formalities of private arrival, the Viceroy suddenly shouted 'He has arrived, he has arrived,' as the escorting 'plane hummed into view....."

After this unusual preliminary the usual formalities of public arrival began with a salute of 31 guns.

* * * * *

The projected tour of the Retrenchment Committee to the N.-W. F.P. has been cancelled on grounds of economy.

Other projected "cancellations" with regard to the N.-W. F.P. will be announced in due course.

* * * * *

Apropos of Sir John Anderson's appointment, my attention has been drawn to two opinions published yesterday:—

(1) "The real response of the higher authorities to the criticisms directed against the administration of Sir Stanley Jackson, and its apparent inability to cope with the terrorist menace, has been the selection of Sir John Anderson as the next Governor."

—Calcutta Causerist of Bori Bunder.

(2) "Sir John can be trusted to deal with this sinister movement (revival of terrorism in Bengal) in the same thorough manner in which he dealt with the Irish terrorists."

—Bori Bunder Itself.

Got it?

* * * * *

Well, then, I am desired by the Secretary of State to make a public protest on behalf of an unprotected, distinguished official, Sir John Anderson.

I am further authorised by our Rt. Honourable Friend, the S.O.S. to insist that the "insinuation" underlying the remarks quoted above is infinitely "worse."

* * * * *

"Favourites Fail Again at Bombay Races."

And yet, I lost again at the Bombay Races.

PRINCES AND THE FEDERATION.

BIKANER'S ULTIMATUM.

(By G. R. ABHYANKAR).

IV.*

When the discussion about the method of selecting the States' delegates, the proportion of the States delegates and the distribution of the same amongst the States was proceeding in the Federal Structure Committee, some British Indian delegates, especially Mr. Joshi and Dr. Ambedkar, asked the Ruler of Bikaner as to why he was anrious to send nominees and also secure weightage. They firmly and autroritatively pointed out that the only method approved in the case of all federations of selecting delegates was by popular election, and that the proportion of representation was generally based on population. They further stated that the claims of the Princes were against the recognised cannons of democratic federations. This plain speaking drew from the Ruler of Bikaner a fighting speech which was nothing but an ultimatum to the Indian delegates. Sir M. Dadabhoy has been a gallant champion of the Indian Princes and cannot be accused of any predilections against them, but even his own impression after hearing the speech was, that it was an ultimatum.

HIS TWENTY-ONE POINTS.

The ultimatum can be summarised into the following 21 points:

(1) That there must be a spirit of 'give and take' and that the co-operation of the States must be secured by their willing consent;

(2) that there is a lack of knowledge as regards the conditions sovereign status, treaties and the rights of States;

(3) that logic and politics do not go together;

(4) that there is the sovereignty of the States concerned and, therefore, uniformity of practice and procedure cannot be adopted;

(5) that impossible conditions Princes cannot accept and also that a vast majority of the population and subjects of the entire "Indian India" share the same view;

(6) that in such matters, time, evolution and the conditions prevailing and above all public opinion in States will be the important factor;

(7) that Princes want a special federation to meet their unique conditions;

(8) that they are sovereigns and autonomous, and British Indian provinces are not autonomous;

(9) that "we take our stand on our sovereignty and our right to exist;"

(10) that no Federal Constitution can form a precedent;

(11) that "our treaties are with the Crown and we enter into another treaty with the Crown on receiving adequate effective guarantees;"

(12) that "we enter the Federation on the specific understanding that we share delegated sovereignty with British India equally in the Federation including the Legislature and Executive;"

(13) that it would be unreasonable and impossible to expect the Princes to agree to any proposals

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on November 26 and 30, and December 1.

FEAST OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

EXPOSITION IN GOA.

(By "A GOAN".)

Once more, this year again, the 3rd of December saw the celebrations of the annual Feast of St. Xavier and Thakurdwar Road, adjoining the Cavel Church, was filled with every description of the Catholic devout, men and women.

AT GOA.

The Bombay celebration is a modest affair although the Goanese, with their instinct for religious devotion, mixed with gaiety, are not slow in making a gala occasion of it. In Goa, however, the exposition of St. Francis Xavier must be attracting thousands over thousands of pilgrims, of Catholic as well as of other faiths, from every part of India and the governmental treasury will be replenished into overflow after having had a lean time so far. The deserted city of old Goa will echo once more with the foot-steps of this curious and devout touristry and everybody will reap a great harvest of this tourist-traffic. The story goes round that the Exposition will be the last. But one never knows. For such rumours always start since about 1675 when the Jesuits, since vanquished by the great Marquis de Pombal, ran the show. It was closed when the Pope had had an arm of the Saint cut off and sent to Rome and the body was publicly shown only once in 1782 and 1859. On the latter occasion, according to the testimony of historical documents, no less than 200,000 people visited the shrine in the Church of "Bom Jesus".

MIRACULOUS SAINT.

The story of St. Xavier's life, woven with history and legend, miracles and other supernatural happenings, is a famous one. It is illustrated, moreover, on the sides of the historic, silver tomb with the appropriate Latin motto thrown between the pictorial design. The 32 plates of the coffin record the major events in the evangelical sojourn of the Saint beginning and ending with the miracles that touch the simple-hearted Goan's imagination and which the Jesuits and their post-Pombal spiritual successors have always exploited. St. Xavier's, apparently, was a life full of romance distinguished by a missionary fervour which would damp the best Protestant zeal in the evangelical line. Thus, the Saint is seen freed from imprisonment through divine dispensation. Next, he kisses a patient's ulcer in a hospital in Venice. Then comes the visit paid him by his favourite Saint, Jerome, in the hospital of Vicentia. Follows his sister's vision of his canonization with instances of miracles, proselytization, cures, sermons to savages. He travels on foot from Amanguchi to Meaco; cures a deaf Japanese. Lastly, his end in martyrdom and the post-mortem, miracle-making stages.

SAINT IN SHRINE.

The Saint's body was first brought from Malacca and kept in the Church of St. Paul's till it was removed a few years later in the Church of "Bom Jesus" after the Jesuits built it about 1605. The Saint is believed to have saved Goa from the invasion of Sambhaji on 24th November 1683 as a result of the then Viceroy's invocation and his fame, immortalized in the exposition ceremony, was fanned far and wide. He has been credited with many private

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Hitler's Challenge.

A tense situation is likely to be created in Germany if the Bruening Government does not pay adequate attention to the challenge thrown out by the Nazi leader in a Press statement on Friday. Herr Hitler claims that his party has a membership of 700,000 with 15,000,000 adherents. It is bound to become more popular with the lower middle class and the labouring class as it is determined to rid Germany of the heavy load of "political exactions". Hitler shrewdly declared his determination to fight Bolshevism and this will attract to his political policy those sections of the population who have a dread of the growth of Communism in Germany. His assertion that Nazis were prepared to pay commercial debts but refused to submit to political exactions is certainly a warning to Dr. Bruening and his colleagues to take in hand earnestly the question of the revision of the Versailles Treaty at Geneva. Unless such revision is effected Germany will continue to remain crushed under the load of reparations.

Fundamental Rights.

A Declaration by a Prince of the Fundamental Rights of the people over whom he rules as a trustee is certainly an event of real constitutional importance. For once certain rights are declared as "Fundamental," and not merely depending upon the sweet will of the ruler, it encourages the people to safeguard and if necessary fight for those rights even against the ruler, as the British people have done more than once. The Nawab of Rampur has, therefore, done a service not only to his subjects but also to the Indian States in general by proclaiming a Declaration of the People's Fundamental Rights. The Declaration lays down generally: "No order issued or act done by any official himself or under his direction which contravenes any of the principles underlying the fundamental rights of the people should have any legal effect." It follows as a corollary that it would be unjust for the Ruler himself to violate the fundamental rights.

Sovereignty Of The People.

The Declaration specifically safeguards the people's rights of person, and property, of the freedom of association, speech and the press, "subject to the law of the land." The qualification is important, as a bad law or misuse of a good law may wholly nullify the above rights, as has been demonstrated by numerous Magistrates both in the States and the Provinces. However, it is easier for the people to fight for rights acknowledged, though now and then encroached upon, than for rights not acknowledged as such. In the last analysis the reality of rights depends upon the people's capacity to assert them through proper organisation. The British people, for instance, enjoy rights not because the British King is the "Fountain of all power" and only confers boons upon the people,—he has very little constitutional power—but because the British people are able to assert their fundamental rights. The rights accrue to them not from the will of the King but from the principle of "Sovereignty of the People." The example of the Nawab of Rampur may be promptly followed by other Princes without their waiting for their subjects to present their Petition of Rights.

Foolish Policy.

Volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Puri have been busy learning route marching and equipping themselves for the arduous work that awaits them at the session of the Congress to be held there next March. These devotees of non-violence carry "lathis" while being trained and it happened that during the route march they passed a police 'thana'. Evidently this disturbed the guardians of "law and order" and the District Magistrate issued an order under Section 144 prohibiting these volunteers' procession. On November 30 after a route march the volunteers were arrested, and later released. Their instructor has been released on bail and on the same day an order under section 30 of the Police Act was declared in Puri town. What is the policy behind this coercive measure of prohibiting volunteers from receiving training? The public will find dit hard to believe that peace and tranquillity and law and order are in danger simply because these volunteers march in orderly procession. Why must the Government of Bihar and Orissa aggravate public feeling in this manner?

HOW AGRARIAN CRISIS WAS PRECIPITATED IN U. P.

(Continued from page 1.)

sations between Gandhiji and the Government of India in August 1931 the U. P. Agrarian crisis was specially considered and it was pointed out by Gandhiji that failing relief, the peasantry would be entitled to defensive direct action or Satyagraha. In the letter dated August 27, 1931 addressed by Gandhiji to Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary to the Government of India, which formed an integral part of the Simla agreement it was expressly mentioned that" if unfortunately any grievance is so acutely felt that it becomes a paramount duty of the Congress to seek some method of relief, in the absence of an enquiry, in the shape of defensive direct action, the Congress should be free to adopt such remedy, notwithstanding the suspension of civil disobedience." This statement of the position of the Congress was noted in the reply of Mr. Emerson to Gandhiji dated August 27.

It may be added that the President of the Congress, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressed to Government of India on several occasions on the U. P. agrarian crisis.

GOVT.'S CALLOUSNESS.

It will thus be seen that the Congress in U. P. did everything in their power to co-operate with the Government in finding a solution of the agrarian problem. Repeated letters were sent after the Simla Agreement but no relief was forthcoming for the ejected tenants and others and coercive processes and forced collections, often accompanied by physical violence, continued long after the usual period for collections.

HOW CRISIS WAS PRECIPITATED.

Before any satisfactory solution was found for the last season's difficulties and ejectments a new situation arose with the beginning of the new Fazil year, 1339 when the question of fresh collections had to be considered. The peasantry, exhausted and worn out, by a continuous struggle aagainst heavy odds, had to face the repetition of this. The remissions announced by local Government were considered wholly inadequate and no arrangements were made for the ejected tenants or for the arrears or for local calamities. On the top of this came the official announcement in many districts that if the full rent as demanded was not paid within a month, even the remissions sanctioned might be withdrawn. Further it was stated that the tenants could only raise any objections after they had paid up the rent demanded. These announcements brought about an immediate crisis. It has to be born in mind that in fixing the remissions neither the Congress nor any other representative of the tenants was consulted.

CASE OF ALLAHABAD.

The Allahabad District Congress Committee raised the issue immediately after the official announcements were made and pointed out that it was not possible for the peasantry to pay the amounts demanded. Most other districts were in the same or in a worse position. The Local Government was again approached and it was pointed out how unfairly the tenants were being treated in regard to remissions, ejectments, arrears and local calamities. A conference arranged between some local officials and the Settlement Commissioner on one hand and Congress representatives on the other, in order to discuss specially the case of Allahabad district as exemplifying most districts in U. P. This conference proved ineffective as it was stated on behalf of Government that they were not prepared to discuss any of the vital matters in issue. They could only discuss the applications of the rules already laid down by them. The crux of the problem was thus not touched.

During the last six weeks repeated attempts were made on behalf of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee to arrange a conference with the representatives of the Local Government who would be in a position to discuss all the aspects of the problem. The P. C. C. appointed a special committee with full powers to negotiate with Government. These attempts did not succeed as the correspondence that is being published will show.

FORCED TO ADVISE NON-PAYMENT.

In the course of the correspondence it was made clear on behalf of the Congress that they were prepared to accept any solution, however arrived at, provided it gave sufficient relief to the peasantry. When the time for collections came advice was repeatedly sought by the tenants as to what they should do. The U. P. Congress wished to take no steps to put an end to the negotiations which might result in a settlement. At the same time they could not remain silent when advice was sought and they could not advise payment of a demand which they were convinced was grossly unfair and likely to ruin the peasantry whom they represented. Further they could not also repeat the advice which they had given in 1338 F. namely to pay up whatever the tenants could, as they had experienced that even those tenants who paid to their utmost capacity were mostly ejected. The Congress thereupon, after obtaining permission therefor from the President of the All-India Congress Committee, advised the agriculturists to withhold the payment of rent and revenue temporarily pending negotiations. They made it clear, however, that they were ready and willing to negotiate and, as soon as relief was given, to vary their advice. They further suggested to the Government that they would withdraw their advice as to withholding payment if Government would suspend collections while negotiations were going on. This suggestion was not accepted by the Government and the U. P. P. C. C. had no alternative left but to repeat its advice to the peasantry to withhold payment.

In spite of all developments the P. C. C. adheres to the position that it is prepared to explore all avenues leading to a settlement and to withdraw its advice regarding non-payment as soon as sufficient relief is in sight or collections are suspended.

MR. SHERWAN'S OFFER TO U. P. GOVERNMENT

Advice To Tenants Will Be Withdrawn "If Immediate Collections Are Stopped Or Suspended

In reply to Kunwar Jagdish Prasad's letter dated Nov. 22, in which the chief secretary stated that, unless a definite assurance was given that the instructions issued to tenants by the Allahabad District Congress Committee were cancelled and the resolution of Nov. 15 suspended, Government were not prepared to engage further in the discussions, Mr. Serwani wrote in the course of a letter on Nov. 25:—

"In my letter to you of Nov. 20 I referred to this resolution (dated Nov. 15) and pointed out how the beginning of collections had compelled us to give some advice to the peasantry. Our council had no desire to take the initiative in the matter by giving special advice during negotiations. But when aggressive steps to collect the amounts fixed are imminent, and these collections are bound to result, as they have done so frequently, in great distress to the peasantry, then some advice has to be given to the distracted peasantry. Our council was repeatedly asked to advise and felt bound to do so. You will also remember that notices were distributed in many districts threatening a cancellation of remissions if payment was not made within a month. Under these circumstances, the only advice the council could give was to suspend payment of rent and revenue temporarily pending negotiations.

'I might add that in your previous letters you made it clear that in no event would a discussion take place between the Government and the Congress on the basic points in issue, such as the formula regarding remissions, and the questions of arrears and ejectments. You wrote that a discussion would have to be confined to particular applications of the formula. Such a discussion would have served little purpose, although we were and are prepared to discuss all the different aspects of the agrarian trouble in order to discover suitable remedies. The difficulties and the distress of the peasantry will not be removed till the problem is tackled at the root and relief is given in regard to remissions for this season as well as arrears and local calamities and some satisfactory provision is made for the reinstatement of ejected tenants. We have ventured to urge this upon you and Government on numerous occasions and we still do so. We have even suggested to you that the relief may take any shape to suit Government, provided that ultimately sufficient relief is forthcoming.

'The advice which our council has given, and the resolution and notices containing it, will be withdrawn immediately collections are stopped or suspended for a while. In the event of collections continuing and no sufficient relief being granted to the peasantry the council has no alternative but to adhere to its advice.'

No reply having been received to the above letter, Mr. Sherwani addressed a reminder to Kunwar Jagdish Prasad on Nov. 30, as Kunwar Jagdish Prasad was to hand over charge of the office of the chief secretary on Dec. 1, and in the course of this reminder Mr. Sherwani said that 'your silence indicates that Government is not prepared to do anything further in the matter,' and he therefore asked if he would have any objection to the publication of the correspondence.

PATEL-EMERSON CORRESPONDENCE.

While correspondence was proceeding between Mr. Sherwani and Pandit Jawaharlal on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee and the chief secretary to the United Provinces Government, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the president of the Congress, also wrote to Mr. H. W. Emerson, secretary to the Government of India, Home department, about the agrarian situation in the United Provinces, and the following is the text of the last letter on the subject which Mr. Emerson sent to Sardar Patel on Nov. 25:—

'Dear Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, I write to thank you for your letter of Nov. 21, regarding the agrarian situation in the United Provinces. The facts are that the Government of the United Provinces have been in correspondence with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the Congress for some time and that the latter have also had discussions with local officers and with the chief secretary. While these discussions were in progress the council of the United Provinces Congress Committee authorised the Allahabad District Congress Committee to advise the agriculturists to withhold the payment of rent and revenue during the pendency of negotiation. The Allahabad District Congress Committee have acted on this authority and have distributed printed notices to the peasants of that district. In these circumstances the Government of the United Provinces, with the previous knowledge and approval of the Government of India, have informed the president of the Provincial Congress Committee that unless a definite assurance is given that the resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee of Nov. 15 will be suspended and the instructions issued by the Allahabad District Committee cancelled Government are not prepared to enagage further in the discussions referred to in the letter of the chief secretary dated Nov. 17 to Mr. Sherwani. I enclose a copy of the recent correspondence which fully explains the position.'

MR. PATEL REPLY

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel sent (on Nov. 28) to Mr. Emerson the following reply:—

'Dear Mr. Emerson,—I thank you for your letter of Nov. 25, I am sorry to learn from it of the decision arrived at by the Government of the United Provinces in regard to their negotiations with the Congress workers. I am afraid the decision of the Government is based on a wrong interpretation of the action taken by the Congress authorities in the United Provinces. I have gone through the correspondence which you have kindly enclosed with your letter, and it is clear to me that the resolution of the council of the United Provinces Congress Committee and the notices issued by the Allahabad District Congress Committee were not at all intended as a hostile step. You will, I hope, realise that the recovery of the first instalment of rent having commenced from Nov. 15 despite the continuance of negotiations, and the peasants having asked the Congress workers as to their course of action, no alternative was left to the Congressmen' except to advise the peasants to withhold the payment of rents temporarily until the termination of the pending negotiations made matters clear. I venture to state that the course which should have been followed, in view of he discussions which were being carried on, was for Government to issue instructions for the postponement of collections of rents pending the result of the negotiations. The delay of a few weeks would not have affected the position of the Government and the landlords. All the remedies now available to them would still have been open to them. On the other hand, if the peasants are made to pay up the rents pending the negotiations they would be placed in a very unfar position. I do not, of course, know why it was not possible for the representatives of the Government and of the peasants to arrive at some tentative arrangement under which the collection of rents could have been postponed for the short time required for completing discussions. Even now, at this stage, I would earnestly suggest that by mutual agreement the postponement of collection of rents and the suspension of the resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee may be simultan-ously arranged. This would not in any manner prejudice the position of the Government and the landlords. The Congress is anxious that peace should continue in the United Provinces and I would earnestly request you to consider my suggestion and see if a "via media" on these lines cannot even now be discovered.'

GREAT TEMPLE OF LABOUR FOR MOSCOW.

Designing Of New Building Thrown To World-Wide Competition.

CATHEDRAL OF REDEEMER DISMANTLED.

LONDON. Dec. 6.

Moscow—While the cordon of police and troops cleared the streets for miles around the famous landmark of the Cathedral of the "Redeemer", completed in 1881 at a cost of £1,600,000 to commemorate the defeat of Napoleon was blown up after being dismantled of all murals paintings, panelling gold, and semi-precious stones, which will be placed in the museums.

A Great Temple of Labour will be built on the site of Cathedral. The designing of the new building will be thrown open to world-wide architectural competition.—Reuter.

PLAGUE IN KARNATAK DISTRICTS

Heavy Tole In Belgaum

BELGIUM, Dec. 3.

(My Mail.)

There were fifty attacks, and thirtyfive deaths from Plague in Belgaum City during November. The figures for Belgaum District have risen during last week from 52 attacks and 28 deaths to 142 attacks and 87 deaths, about half the number of cases being reported from Sampgaon Taluka, Khanapur, Parasgad and Chikodi Talukas also report an increase. Bijapur District shows a slight increase, while in Kanara District, the condition is unchanged and Dharwar District is showing definite progress.

Wife Or Exile?

CHOICE BEFORE KING CAROL'S BROTHER.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Bukharest—The Decree of the Court of Appeal has annulled the secret marriage between Prince Nicholas, brother of King Carol with Madame Dolette Saveanu, formerly wife of the diplomat. King Carol had threatened Nicholas with exile unless he gave up his wife.—Reuter.

CHARKA WILL SAVE INDIA

Gandhiji' Greatest Friend Of Britain, Says Father Elwyn

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Dec. 4.

"I am a stranger, an Englishman, but I say I am the greatest lover of freedom of the World and would like to see you victorious in our struggle," declared Father Elwyn in a speech while addressing the students of the Meerut College. He was very quietly dressed in a khadi gurta, loin cloth and sandals and looked very unlike a padre that he was. He was accompanied by Acharya Kriplani.

CHARKHA AND ITS MESSAGE.

Continuing Father Elwyn said that charkha had great religious and spiritual importance. It was according to him the symbol of Truth, Love and Happiness and was an antidote to all the ills of India.

He held Gandhiji to be the greatest friend of Britain and was sure that Gandhiji's programme of Satyagraha and charkha would be the saving of both England and India.

PROGRESSIVE BANGALORE

City Municipality's Activities

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE. Dec. 4.

The administration report of the Bangalore City Municipality for 1930-31 shows the progressive state of affairs in the various phases of Municipal activity namely education, public Health and Town improvement. In spite of the finances falling down a little from Rs. 13,03,200/- to Rs. 9,95,891 due to falling of Octri revenue by Rs. 49,900 and the receipts of Public Debt.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

There were in all 53 institutions with 7733 boys including 22 in the deaf and dumb school, where students were given also vocational training. Rs. 92,498 were spent under Education.

CHARKHA CLASSES.

Charka classes were introduced in two schools, which worked satisfactorily and a greater demand has been created for the introduction of the same in other schools. Scouting and swimming Clubs received good encouragement.

The incidence of taxation fell from Rs. 5-3-0 to Rs. 3-7-4.

MALAVIYAJI'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

Propaganda For Countrywide Celebrations.

(From a Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

At a meeting of the representatives of the local Public Institution held on the 29th ultimo at the Hindi Natya Parishad under the Presidency of Syt. Durga Prasad Shukla it was resolved to celebrate 70th birthday anniversary of Madan Mohan Malaviya on the 25th inst. A strong committee including the office-bearers was elected to carry on the work. It was also resolved to start a a propaganda for its countrywide celebration.

PICKETING AT POONA

Foreign Cloth Dealers Fined And Cloth Sealed

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Dec. 5.

The work of picketing the Foreign cloth shops in the Poona Cantonment was started by Sjt Maganbhai Patel, Presdient Cantonment Congress Committee during the Divali Days.

The volunteers keep a strong watch on any new stock of foreign cloth ordered. They make the list of such orders from the Poona Goods Stations and also see whether any merchant of the Cantonment returning from Bombay brings foreign cloth. Thus the volunteers caught three or four parcels at the station which were sent back to Bombay by those who had ordered. Also two other merchants who had brought with them foreign cloth by the Mail were fined and the cloth was sealed.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Messrs. D. V. Atre, Grand and others of the People's Own General Insurance and Providence Company Ltd., were released on bail from the Yeravda Jail on the 2nd instant in view of their appeal being accepted by the High Court, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA SEVA DAL.

Sjt. S. G. Ranade, member-in-Charge Mahashtra Seva Dal and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi have left on extensive tour for carrying out the Seva Dal propaganda. They will visit Ahmednagar, Kopargam, Yewla at present.

SUPPORT FOR TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

At the meeting of Poona Branch of Nawjawan Bharat Sabha resolutions were passed congratulating Sjt. Kadalkar, President All India Girni Kamgar Union condemning the action of the Government in aresting him and extending its full support to the Temple Entry Satyagraha at Nasik.

BENGALI YOUTHS SENTENCED.

Messrs. Sharad Kumar Roy; Kartik Chandra Dutt; Adharchandra Dutt; and Saraj Lal, were tried by Mr. Byde, Cantonment Magistrate on the 18th instant on the charge of collecting Famine Funds and thus deceaving people.

All the four accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 75 each or 2 month R. I. Mr. S. K. Roy was given one month additional sentence.

ORDINANCE AND YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Poona Youth League, a largely attended public meeting was held to-day at Shivajee Mander under the presidentship of Sjt. Gadgil, where a strong protest was made against the action of Government in promulgating new ordinance in Chittagong District Bengal.

SUPPORT FOR SHARDA ACT.

A meeting of the All-India Women Council Maharashtra Session was held on Monday last in the Seva Sadan Thakersey Hall. The meeting strongly supported the Sharda Act and was of the opinion that a propaganda committee be appointed which shall tour the country and thus removed the misunderstanding regarding the act.

The meeting was of the opinion that the All-India Women's Council should appoint a committee which shall inquire into the Rights of women in estates.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Dec. 5.

The western disturbance has caused local rain or snow in Kashmir, Sonamarg reporting quarter of an inch. Elsewhere the weatner is dry except for three inches of rain at Port Blair. Conditions remain unsettled in south Bay of Bengal.

Forecast:—Rainfall may extend in southeast Madras and a few falls are also likely along the North-West Frontier and in Kashmir.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

FOREIGN BANKS IN INDIA

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The British exchange banks in India have all along been working up the bogey that the business of exchange banking is one fraught with serious risks and that no bank doing internal business should be allowed to transact it, particularly the Presidency Banks which had control of Government money. This was supposed to extend even to the borrowing of money temporarily in London and it was claimed that the risk of exchange fluctuations between borrowing and repayment might be such as to adversely affect the Presidency Banks. Working on this principle, the Government of India always placed a restriction on the Presidency Banks on this matter, but the currency system during the last century was so imperfect that the Government could not issue fresh currency in times of stringency unless the exchange banks offered sterling to it.

GOVERNMENT DEPENDENT ON THEM.

It thus came about that a good deal of control over the internal money situation passed into the hands of these banks and the Government became more and more dependent on them for assistance in times of stringency or crisis. One such crisis occurred in 1898-99 and the Government of India practically implored the exchange banks to borrow money in London and relieve the tension. The latter refused to do so, claiming that the internal credit situation was none of their business. Even the Government of India were moved to protest against this and they wrote to the Secretary of State pointing out the necessity of allowing the Presidency Banks to borrow in London at least on such occasions, so that they could avoid a repetition of the crisis of 1899. But the opposition of the exchange banks prevented the authority being given.

A DISHONOURED CONVENTION.

The exchange banks maintained that it was not advisable thus to confuse the spheres of action of exchange and domestic banks. They promised to confine themselves to exchange business if the Presidency Banks would be restricted to internal business. This promise has since been worked in a very one-sided manner, the exchange banks exercising absolute freedom to enter into internal banking, at first connected with the exchange business and latterly even purely domestic business. It was this that prevented the Imperial Bank of India from being permitted to do exchange business. Thus the convention proposed by the exchange banks themselves has been honoured by them in the breach while the part relating to the other side has been lived up to the letter.

TRICKED.

This is not a solitary instance. When the Government of India themselves adopt this principle, it cannot be wondered at that others follow in their footsteps. To give an illustration, the Lee Commission recommended several concessions both to European and Indian officers due to the high cost of living. But the Government adopted the first part immediately by an Act of Parliament and the suggestions with regard to Indians were left over for detailed examination in India. This took several years and in some cases the suggestions were never adopted. The Indian Legislature had approved of the concessions to the Europpeans as it had been assured that the Indian officers would also get similar benefits and it was powerless to rectify the mistake when it found that its approval was quoted in favour of the proposed increase to Europeans while the Indian claims were left unrecognised.

A NEW DEFENCE.

Before the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee brought up this matter of the exchange banks breaking the convention and Mr. Buckley, representing the exchange banks, replied in defence that their objection to the Imperial Bank taking up exchange work was the fact that it would be using their own balances to compete with them in their field. Mr. Husseinbhoy promptly turned the tables on him by beginning to examine him as to the size of their deposits with the Imperial Bank and Mr. Buckley was cornered. As a matter of fact it turned out later that the deposits did not exceed two crores and this was a negligible amount in comparison with the 90 crores of funds at the disposal of the Imperial Bank.

THE "BIG FIVE" IN INDIA.

The profits made by the exchange banks or "Eastern Banks" as they are called in London, made the mouths of the "Big Five" water and they all tried their best to enter India. Lloyds Bank which started first almost succeeded in buying up the National Bank of India but this was prevented just in time by the intervention of the British Treasury, probably at the instance of the other four. It was this, more than any possible benefit to the Indian currency system, which brought about the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks. Lloyds Bank, however, was not to be denied, and it bought up Cox and Co. and King, King and Co. Its business has been rapidly expanded and extended so that, now in the Punjab, it has several branches and conducts all kinds of inland business.

VERY HARMFUL TO INDIAN BANKS.

This incursion into activities which would not be tolerated in any country except India, has weakened considerably the position of Indian banks in this territory. Not only have the local banks like the Punjab National Bank and the People's Bank of Northern India been hit by it, but even a more powerful institution like Central Bank of India has been unable to meet this competition from England. Apart from the decline due to the trade depression, all these banks have suffered from this unhealthy rivalry and, I understand from a reliable source, that the difficulties of the People's Bank are in no small measure due to this factor.

WHAT IS FREEDOM OF TRADE.

In righteous indignation, the European interests asked the Central Banking Committee that it should not suggest any form of discrimination against these banks and, under the guidance of Sir B. N. Mitra, the Committee endorsed this view by a majority. The instance given above shows how dangerous a comparative new-comer can be to the prospects of Indian banks, even to those that are well established and enjoy a very good reputation. It follows that if we desire our Indian banks to exist at least in the domestic field, even though not in the foreign exchange field, we must protect them from this unequal competition. It is bad enough for them to have to meet the competition of the powerful Imperial Bank of India but it would be impossible for them to survive the crushing rivalry of the foreign banks.

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IS INDIA COMMUNALLY DIVIDED?

Communalism Existed Socially But Not For Corporate Village Life, Says Mr. Durga Das

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

'Is India Communally Divided' was the subject of a lecture this evening to the Anglo-Arabic College Union, Delhi, by Mr. Durga Das, Mr. Zaidi, Vice-Principal of the College took the Chair.

Mr. Durga Das said, answer to this question was of the utmost importance to-day as it was embarrassing the politically minded classes in India and baffling the observers in the West. During his travels in Europe he was confronted with this question everywhere. It was natural for European people to think, in terms of their organization, that the 80 million Muslims the 60 million depressed classes, and the 200 million other Hindus were all divided compartmentally and that they were so linked mechanically, that the entire body-politic of these communities acted on exclusive lines. And yet any one who knew India could find a simple answer to this question he had put. Unfortunately people bred and brought up in the towns of India were themselves ignorant of the situation.

FAMILY UNITS.

The speaker said India still lived in her villages, so that a village unit which he said, throughout India, was organised on a similar basis, was of the utmost importance in understanding Indian life. He said the philosophic background of an Indian enabled him to be more self-conscious of himself individually than his counterpart in the West. Next, his allegiance to the family unit and sub-ordination of personal material interest to those of the corporate family life made the family unit almost socialist in its materialistic creed. The family unit was thus the most important in a village. Each family was linked to the other on a rigid trade unionist basis so that economic life of the village was on a basis of exchange of services between the peasant and the others such as priests, weavers, carpenters and barbers, etc.

STABLE ECONOMIC LIFE.

Further the monopolistic basis of the trade unionist division was perpetuated for thousands of years in spite of its theoretical inhumanity because it guaranteed a continued economic life in a balance to all, on the basis of standard of existence and not standard of living. The entire village was inhabited on sectional basis so that people of different social creeds lived in different mohallas. A village was thus a commune in which an individual lived for the family and the family for the corporate life of the village. Communalism existed socially but not for the corporate village life. This was true of all the 700,000 villages of India.

CASTE SYSTEM IN MELTING POT.

Describing next the position on the towns he said, these had grown enormously, because during the British rule trade movements created more middlen men, and as middle man's profession must change accordingly to economic forces, rigidity of caste system and its monopolistic trade unionist basis had to yield in towns to economic forces. The result was that caste system was in the melting pot in all the towns and must perish there. But unfortunately fiscal forces, which through internationalism had woven prosperity round our towns, were now operating to such a limited extent that the economic basis of town life had been disputed, and if our unemployed figures did not outrun the millions of figures of the West, it was because the traditional family life of the village had kept its influence in the towns and every family gave standard of existence to all its members.

COMMUNALISM NO DISUNION.

Therefore communalism expressed in this sphere could not be reflective of a national trait or disunion. It gained importance because intellectual classes were in it. But economic dislocation had affected them nationally and not communally. As there was no economic sphere which could be divided compartmentally, India had known changes of rulers and stability or instability of a rule, but her corporate economic life both in the villages and towns had remained balanced and self supporting throughout the centuries. For the first time it had been shaken by world forces to its foundations, and now, while villages can get back to their self-contained existence on the basis of barter, the towns had a very gloomy prospect before them unless fiscal forces restored the previous outlet for the middlemen. Thus India was, and had always been divided socially, but economically communally and nationally she was and had never been divided.—A P.

Laski's Pen-Picture Of Samuel Hoare.

"MAN ENCASED IN STEEL"

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Haroid Lasky writnig a penpicture of the Secretary of State for India in the "National" Cabinet describes Sir Samuel Hoare as a man without imagination whose whole mind is shaped by the sub-conscious assumption that his class is born to rule, others to obey. For him England is a country which the land-owner, the great merchant and the banker have brought to mighty power. "Let them continue to rule and might will remain".

MAILED FIST IS NEVER INVISIBLE.

Lasky says Samuel Hoare exhibits the velvet glove but the mailed fist is never invisible. He has certain silkiness of manner but you never have any doubt he is encased in steel. Samuel Hoare has virtues of class, has courage, loyalty to his creed and real determination and power which comes to a man who never knows when h eis beaten. He really believes that the well-being of England depends upon its being governed by Eton and Oxford.

NO ARGUING WITH REBELS.

To men of Hoare's type yielding will be proof of weakness. He knows when he is beaten. He knows benefit Great Britain has brought to India but he has not learnt how to count their cost. He will not argue upon other premises because he cannot understand the existence of other premises. He is a prisoner of restraining and in 1776 he would have been with Lord North on the ground that there can be no discussion with rebels.

DEFAMATION CHARGE AGAINST "RIYASAT" PROPRIETOR

Dewan Singh's Appeal To Viceroy For Transfer Of Case To Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

That owing to various dilatory tactics employed by the prosecution the case had been dragging on its weary length for ever two years and that as such the sole object of the complainant has been to explore the weakness of the humble petitioner and exhaust his limited means of meeting the charge by trying to prolong matters are the allegations made by Sardar Dewan Singh Maftoon, Proprietor of "Riyasat," Delhi in a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy asking for transfer of the case to Delhi from Hoshangabad (Central Provinces).

Sardar Dewan Singh is the defendant in the case, instituted by His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal for defamation under section 3 of the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act of 1922. The Sardar alleges that this was an uneven fight between wealthy and influential Nawab on the one side and helpless and poor petitioner on the other. The poor editor of an Urdu weekly had only limited means. The case had proceeded for more than two years.

'DE NOVO' TRIAL ORDERED.

At last, on 21st October the Magistrate, who succeeded the former who went on long leave, ordered a 'do novo' trial. The petitioner points out that he had already suffered enormous loss and that he was quite unable to withstand the expenses of defence any more. In support of his appeal for transfer of case to Delhi he points out that most of the witnesses and evidences for both the prosecution and the petitioner were found in Delhi and chief counsel in both were advocates of Delhi.

After explaining to His Excellency that the trial of the case at Hoshangabad was of no special advantage or in any way conductive to the convenience of the complainant either the petitioner submits, it was on the other hand highly ruinous to him. The Sardar finally appeals to His Excellency to transfer the case to Delhi and requests an interim order in the meantime to the Government of Central Provinces to stay the proceedings.—A.P.

A CHRISTIAN'S INTEREST IN YOGA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Reading in the "Bombay Chronicle" in its Sunday issue of the 15th November the interesting and instructive article "Kingdom of Heaven is Within You" I am impelled to write this letter requesting you, or any of your vast army of reader to inform me, through the medium of your excellent journal as to where the books on the Systems of Yoga noted by the author of the article, Major F Yeats Browne, can be had. I would also feel obliged if there is in Bombay any one who can personally guide me in, the practice of Yoga. I shall indeed accept any information on this entrancing subject with gratitude.—Yours, etc.

A CHRISTIAN.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Demand For Mass Adult Education

The Bombay Women's conference was held on Saturday afternoon at the Malbari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, Mrs. Manicklal Premchand presiding. The conference was largely attended and was of a representative character.

Mrs. Manicklal in her inaugural address congratulated the women on their growing interest in the welfare of women and activities conducing to that end.

Referring to the Sarada Act, she observed that they must not stop merely at passing the Act. The real work was still to be done. They must create public opinion in favour of the Act. It must not become a dead letter in practice. The speaker then commended the proposed Hindu Women's Inheritance Bill to their acceptance. That bill, she added, was another landmark in the acquisition of their rights.

MASS ADULT EDUCATION.

Mrs. Shaffi B. Tyabji then moved the following resolution:—

This Conference is of opinion that with a view to start mass adult education among the illiterate women, special centres for adult education be started in the Bombay Presidency.

After being seconded by Miss A. B. H. Rustomji the resolution was unanimously carried.

UNIVERSITY HOSTEL.

The following resolution was moved by Miss G. L. Bahadurji:—

This Conference urges on the University authorities the necessity of providing a hostel for women under-graduates of the city of Bombay and requests the Syndicate to take steps immediately for providing such a hostel for at least a hundred students.

Mrs. Nalinibai Dalvi moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that the University authorites should urge the college authorities the necessity of providing a hostel for women undergraduates in the city.

The amended resolution was passed by a large majority.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Moved by Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar and seconded by Miss Dongree the following resolution was also passed.

This Conference is of opinion that Government should lose no time in giving sanction to the Bombay Municipal Corporation's proposal for extending Free and Compulsory Primary Education to B. and E. Wards of the city of Bombay, as the said two Wards are mostly populated by Backward Hindus and illiterate Muslims.

"OM SAMARTH BHARAT VYAYAM MANDAL" DADAR

A general meeting of the donors and workers of the above Vyayam Mandal was held on Wednesday last, at the Samarth Bharat Vyayam Mandir premises. The published constitution of the Mandal was adopted after a few alterations and then an advisory council consisting of 9 members was elected. Mr. V.V. Jambhekar and Mr. S. N. Joshi were elected Jt. Secretaries. It was further resolved that the Om Samarth Bharat Vyayam Mandir should start its working under the supervision of the Mandal and Mr. B.G. Sovani along with the manager and secretary of the Mandir be authorised to apply in their name for the Police license, if such a license is necessary.

RAILWAY BOARD'S DILATORY TACTICS

Make Union Strong & Prepare For Fight, Says Khedgikar

(From A Correspondent).

A mass meeting of the workers of the Matunga Workshop of the G.I.P. Railway was held in Saturday afternoon when the comrade Khedgikar told the audience what had happened in the meetings of the A.I.R.F. and the Railway Board at Delhi.

Comrade Khedgikar said that it is a matter of some satisfaction that the Railway Board has promised to stop the proposed retrenchment from the Matunga Workshop. But you cannot be sure whether it is never to be effected. It may come after some months. Also the general reduction in pay which was to have effect from this month is postponed for 2 or 3 months, but after all it is sure to come.

ONLY REMEDY.

The only remedy to sotp all this is to make the Union strong in men and money and as a good beginning the two Unions on this Railway will be amalgamated before the end of this month. An intensive propaganda must be carried on the whole line and we all must be prepared before the 4th of February next.

ALLEGED LIBEL IN STORY

Action Against Newspaper

The hearing was concluded in the King's Bench Division, London, before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury, of an action in which the Rock Investment Company, Limited, of Angel Court, London, and taree of its directors —Mr. Martin Coles Harman, of Grosvenor House, London, W., Mr. Sargent Terry Harman, of Deans Place, Chaldon, Caternam, Surrey, and Mr. Douglas Charles Lewin, of Stafford Road, Wallington, Surrey,—sued the "Illustrated London News" and "Sketch," Limited, claiming damages for alleged libel in a story.

The defence was that the story was entirely fiction, and was not intended to refer to any of the plaintiffs.

Compaint was made that the Rock Investment Company was menntioned in the story, which referred to "that huge financial swindle, involving the arrest of three directors."

Mr. Martin Coles Harman gave evidence that his intimate friends called him Martin, Mart, or Mark. This concluded the plaintiffs' case.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., for the defendants, submitted that with regard to Mr. S. T. Harman and Mr. Lewin there was no evidence to go to the jury. No witnesses had been called to connect the story with them.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., for the plaintiff, said he did not propose to ask the jury for a special assessment of damages for any of the directors. They joined in the action to protect their company and the shareholders.

Mr. Birkett said neither the author of the story nor the literary editor had heard of the Rock Investment Company, and had not the slightest intention of connecting the company with the characters in the story.

Mr. Dudley Hoys, the author, who gave an address at Bexhill, said he had been writing fiction for eleven years and had published two novels and a number of short stories. He wrote the story "In the Long Run" about March, 1930, and it appeared exactly as he wrote it. He had never heard of the Rock Investment Company or Mr. Martin Coles Harman.

Serjeant Sullivan: In writing fiction do you sometimes use a name as being something or some person that is typical?—No, I do not think I do that.

You would not, in writing a work of fiction, describe a man as having been a shareholder in a Hatry company?—No.

Did you take any trouble to find out whether the Rock Investment Company existed:—No, I did not.

THE USE OF NAMES.

Mr. Hoys said he did not look in the telephone directory before writing fiction to ascertain whether a name he used was a real name.

Serjeant Sullivan: If you had said in your story that a man had lost all his savings because he had deposited them in Barclays Bank?—I should presume that Barclays Bank is known to every reasonable person in England.

Asked why he took no steps to ascertain whether names were real or not, Mr. Hoys answered: "I have found it is impossible to avoid coincidence."

He selected the name "Rock" for the investment company, he said, because it conveyed soundness, firmness, and solidity. If he had any idea that there was a Rock Investment Company he would not have used the name.

Replying to Mr. Birkett, Mr. Hoys said the use of an absurd name like "Jelly" for an investment company would cause the story to lose conviction in the eyes of a reader.

Miss Helen Mary Seton-Karr, literary editor of the "Sketch," said she had never heard of the Rock Investment Company, and had heard of Mr. Martin Harman only in connection with his purchase of Lundy Island. When unusual names were used in stories she looked them up in "Who's Who," the "Almanac de Gotha," "Landed Gentry," and the "Peerage."

Cross-examined, Miss Seton-Karr said she knew now that if she had looked in the telephone-book she would have found the name of the Rock Investment Company printed in black type.

Mr. Justice Horridge, summing up, said that if people chose to publish articles, containing names which reasonable-minded persons would think referred to the person or company of that name they had to pay.

The jury had to decide whether a reasonable-minded person would think this story referred to the plaintiffs. It was a work of fiction, but it did not necessarily follow that it was not referring to some real person.

The jury should ask themselves whether the story, although it was fiction, referred to the plaintiffs in the sense that anybody reading it and knowig the plaintiff company would think it was referring to the company and not merely to an imaginary person.

The jury, after an absence of nearly two hours, awarded the plaintiff company £200. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff company, with costs, and for the defendants against the individual plaintiffs, without costs. A stay of execution was refused.

Fig. 1 Healthy cell, seen through microscope. Note the well developed nucleus, which is chiefly composed of Calcium [lime].

Fig. 2 Same cell after Calcium has been withdrawn. The nucleus is shrivelled up.

A Revolution in the treatment of Teeth

STEP BY STEP THE science of medicine advances. The clearer the picture of human ailments becomes, the more logical the treatment. Instead of intricate remedies, science now advocates simple additions to the diet. Today, most human ailments can be traced to some deficiency in the diet. A deficiency of *calcium* (lime) in the system, for instance, is the cause of such diverse ailments as weak sensitive teeth, rickets in children, skin troubles of many kinds, irritable nerves, irregularities in the functions of womanhood, etc.

All these ailments may now be attacked in a logical, simple way by adding Kalzana tablets to the diet. Tooth decay, for instance. When your teeth are sensitive and not hard and white, they simply show that your body does not contain enough calcium and no amount of cleaning will help you. Teeth are living parts of the body. They may be ill.

Take a few Kalzana tablets every day, then you are sure that your body gets the required Calcium in exactly the right combination. Kalzana has *proved* in thousands of cases that it will make teeth strong again by conquering the very cause of their weakness—lack of Calcium in the body. It will make *your* teeth strong and healthy, they will become white again and decay will be stopped.

Start a course of Kalzana to-day, then you can both feel and see how your health improves. Remember that Kalzana is not a drug, but an absolutely harmless lime-food.

Kalzana

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At all Chemists and Bazars.

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FEAST OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

(Continued from page 6).

cures which, according to the official "Boletim do Governo do Estado de India" of 1860, were testified by a committee of specially appointed physicians of the day. The body of the Saint, by all accounts, has remained miraculously well-preserved all these centuries and we read of a regular post-mortem report drawn by surgeons and physicians of Goa in 1859 who certify that "the cranium on the right side is covered with scalp still bearing hair, though scanty, and on the left side completely denuded of it. The whole of the face is covered with a dark dry integument, with an opening on the right side communicating with the maxillary fossa, and apparently corresponding to the place of the contusion ..... Of the front teeth only one of the lower incisors is wanting. Both the ears exist, but the right arm is wanting."

FAITH.

But miracles or no miracles, it is something moving to watch the devout-making the pilgrimage to the Saint's shrine. The faith to which they have clung even before the Catholic Church converted them to her dogma drives them across the distant, dusty roads over the beautiful landscape. They are beyond the machinations of padres, long-suffering and pure of heart, and they live on the mystic ecstacy of this faith that makes for them the poverty of their life tolerable. For they, too, could silently pray with the inspired Magdalene:

Fulcite me floribus,
Stipate me malis,
Quia amore
Langues. (Sustain me with flowers, covered all over with apples, because I languish with love).

This purest of religious love flows out of their being and transforms the tragedy of their humble lives.

BABY'S BEST JEWEL IS BABY'S JUVENOL

ASK ANY GOOD CHEMIST

Municipal Presidential Election

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BROACH, Dec. 4.

The presidential election of the local municipality is fast approaching. The present president Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai is in need of rest and hence he has no mind to to contest the election. It is unfortunate that such an able man is not at the helm of the municipar affairs when his services are badly wanted. Khanbahadur Alibhoy Patel and Sjt. Ishverla Desai are said to be the new candidates. It should be noted that for the present the local municipality is passing through critical times. Salaries of the municipal teachers are held up owing to want of funds. Teachers have not received their pay since nine months. The whole blame for this state of things can be thrown at Government's doors hence Government has refused to pay the education grant to the School Board owing to some previous conflict. Sjt Dinkerrao is the ablest person to fight out this case to a finish.

VICEROY TO PASS NEW ORDINANCE?

Extending Term Of Allahabad Municipality

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

To extend the life of the present Municipal Board, elections to which have been stopped by an injunction order of the Court, it is possible that a special ordinance may be passed by the Governer-General, as there is not sufficient time for passing the necessary local legislation.—A P.

MR. QURESHI RETIRES.

The District Collector, Mr. Qureshi, has retired from 1st December and Mr. Mirchandani has taken chage of his office as the district Collector of Broach.

A CHRISTIAN'S INTEREST IN YOGA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Reading in the "Bombay Chronicle" in its Sunday issue of the 15th November the interesting and instructive article "Kingdom of Heaven is Within You" I am impelled to write this letter requesting you, or any of your vast army of reader to inform me, through the medium of your excellent journal as to where the books on the Systems of Yoga noted by the author of the article, Major F Yeats Browne, can be had. I would also feel obliged if there is in Bombay any one who can personally guide me in, the practice of Yoga. I shall indeed accept any information on this entrancing subject with gratitude.—Yours, etc.

A CHRISTIAN.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Time and again, the unfortunate passengers sailing to and from the coastal ports by the B. S. N. Company's fleet of steamers have protested in the press against the dumping of human cargo on the company's steamers with an utter lack of regard for their convenience and comfort but as events have proved and are still proving the protests have gone unheeded.

In view of the heavy traffic that is anticipated in the course of next month between Bombay and Goa owing to the Exposition of the Remains of St. Francis Xavier. I take this opportunity to appeal to the authorities and the Shareholders of the B. I. S. N. Company not to allow overcrowding their steamers but to fix accommodation to a limited number and run additional services as emergencies demand and justify. It is natural that we should expect at least reasonable comfort and convenience of travel in return for the fare we pay.

It may seem absurd and preposterous to some of your readers that in the present age of enlightenment and improved modes of travelling a company should exist in our ultra modern City, whose methods of carrying human cargo are primitive.

A casual observer who takes the trouble of being present at the time of any of these steamers coming in or going out of this port will certainly think that a film portraying these scenes should be produced for the benefit of the elite of our City who travel in limousines and saloons so that they may have an idea of the misery of the people utilising this service by reason of the monopoly the Steamship Company enjoys.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. LOBO.

Adenwalla Building,
Nagpada, Bombay, Nov. 18.

RETROCESSION OF BERAR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the course of my discussions with leading Hindu politicians and publicists on the vexed question of retrocession of Berar, it has been brought home to me that a precise and clear declaration of the form of Government, which H. E. H. the Nizam proposes to establish in this Province, on its rendition, is absolutely necessary. The opposition to retrocession which is manifesting itself in certan political circles of Berar is mainly based on a misconception of the true intentions of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government on this score. It should be made absolutely clear that H. E. H. the Nizam is prepared to guarantee the establishment of full provincial autonomy in Berar on the retrocession of the Province in any manner that the public opinion may demand. The people should further be assured that any sum that H. E. H. the Nizam's Government may pay by way of compensation will not be a charge on Berar revenues. The declaration of provincial autonomy embodied in H. E. H. the Nizam's letter to Lord Reading requires to be amplified so that all apprehensions on that score may be allayed. Besides, the aforesaid historic document, of 25th October, 1923, was never given sufficient publicity in the Province and the masses are absolutely ignorant of the offer of provincial autonomy made by His Exalted Highness long before the findings of the Simon Commission. The man in the street still fondly believes—and his ignorance on this score is being clearly exploited—that the retrocession of Berar to the Nizam would bring despotism in its train. It is a pity that the Hyderabad Government has so far done nothing to educate the people of Berar, whose views cannot but affect the ultimate decision of the question of retrocession, in regard to this vital aspect of the problem.—Yours, etc.

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola,
Nov. 20.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Municipal Election is drawing nearer and nearer and the Election officer is employing temporary staff. It will be in the interest of the public to know, how the appointments are made! Is it a fact that those who have brought notes of some progressive members of the Corporation to make appointment have been given preference?

In this matter proper inquiries should be made. I hope that our Nationalist Corporators will discuss the question openly, as it affects the rights of the public.

I request the present popular Municipal Commissioner to do needful in the matter.—Yours, etc.

R. M. DESHPANDE.

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What the People Say

"AN APPEAL TO ORTHODOX HINDUS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read the article on the above subject of Mr. Datar published in your valuable daily of the 24th instant. I am in agreement with his sentiments. The spirit of Hinduism has ever been liberal, and our great Acharyas have always interpreted our "dharma" in terms of utmost catholicity.

It is high time that we caste Hindus woke up from our age-long sleep, and bestirred ourselves to conserve the unique spirit of our religion. It is but right that we should be the first to make a move and to extend the right hand of fellowship to our depressed brethren. My active sympathies are always with such of the orthodox Hindus as are anxious to undertake practical work in the good course.—Yours, truly.

V. P. MADHAV RAO.
Patan Bhavan Bangalore Nov. 26.

AN APPEAL TO SOUTH INDIANS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—It is a shame that even now after the momentous national struggle of last year and when the cry of "Swadeshi" is everywhere including the remotest villagers the South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society, Ltd., which is in this city of Bombay should be using stationery of foreign manufacture. The recent exhibitions which were held in Bombay have clearly shown that India is able to produce almost all the necessary articles including stationery. As only recently it came to my knowledge from a letter received by me from the Society last week and as a general body meeting of the Society is to be held on the 6th Proximo I take this liberty of appealing to the members of the Society through your columns to see that the Society hereafter uses only Swadeshi goods.—Yours, etc.,

S. NAGASUNDARAM.
Luxminivas, Matunga,
Bombay, November, 19.

RAILWAY RATES AND CLASSIFICATION

The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Railways Committee of 1921 (known as Acworth Committee), the Government of India, Railway Department in their Resolution No. 606-T dated the 25th of March 1926 created the Railway Rates Advisory Committee. They unanimously laid down its constitution, functions and jurisdictions but as the Tribunal recommended by the Acworth Committee was not created the Railway Department sought the opinion of the Solicitor to the Government of India whether the classifications of goods, standdardization of terminals etc. which are to be examined by the Tribunal can be referred to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee for examination and whether it is within the scope of the present constitution of the Committee. The Solicitor to the Government of India long ago expressed an opinion in the affirmative, but the Railway Board do not care to take action even after four years. Will the Board kindly state when the matter is likely to be referred to them? The Chambers of Commerce in India are aware that the Indian Railway Tariff Policy requires thorough overhauling; and in the interest of Indian trade and industry the Chambers of Commerce and the Members of the Legislative Assembly should move in the matter without further delay—Yours etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS!"
Calcutta, Nov. 25.

A MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH !

Lepers In Public Thoroughfares !

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—Through your valued columns I beg to appeal to the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality and the Police Commissioner of Bombay with regard to the growing nuisance caused to the general public by an army of Lepers wandering about here and there in the public streets, roads lanes and other thoroughfares of Bombay. If the authorities will kindly pay surprise visits to a few localities like—

(1) Hornby Road; (2) Esplanade Road; (3) Apollo Pier; (4) Chowpatty Sea-face; (5) Gunbow Street; (6) Raghunath Dadaji Street; (7) Pherozeshaw Mehta Road; (8) Bruce Street; (9) Cowasjee Patell Street; (10 Bomonji Street and such other vicinities of the Fort Area and other busy centres.

they will find innumerable lepers that have made their "homes" on the public foot-paths, roads, streets, lanes, thoroughfares, etc. These lepers mingle "quite generally and freely" with the public with the ultimate result that by their action, poor and innocent public become victims of a terrible disease.

Whenever they smell the Police party with the Municipal Ambulance approaching them, they hide themselves in the bye-lanes.

Some drastic steps should, therefore, be taken by the joint efforts of the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality and the Police Commissioner to segregate these lepers into a separate place. There is a Lepers' Asylum available.—Yours, etc.,

M. J. MALEGAMVALA.

IMPERIAL BANK EMPLOYEES & POLITICS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns to bring to the notice of the public, particularly the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India, a gross anomaly in the administration of the Bank. It has been definitely laid down in the Officers' service rules that 'no officer shall take active part in politics or in any political demonstrations.' Does not this rules operate in the case of the European officers of the Bank? Is it not the case that most of the European officers serving at the local Head Office of the Bank are members of the European Association and take active part in the activities of the Calcutta Branch of the Association? There can be no question that the European Association is avowedly a political organisation. Why do the Central Board of Governors of the Bank allow the European officers to take part in the politics of the European Association in violation of their service rules? It is amazing to note that in the very same institution where European officers are seen taking part in politics, the Indian employees are dismissed for having taken part in politics. The cases of Mr. Parmanand, a naib of Darbhanga Branch and of Babu Hari Kissen Potdar may be cited in this connection. The first-named gentleman was dismissed on the alleged ground that he attended a private meeting of local merchants organised for boycott of foreign cloth. Babu Hari Kissen Potdar of Fyzabad Branch too was dismissed, so far as is known, for having attended a political meeting and sung national songs.

It may be mentioned that both these gentlemen took part in the political activities noted above, after office hours. But even that much cannot be said of most of the European officers of the Bank. They leave the Bank during office hours to attend meetings of the European Association. Does it not lie with the Indian shareholders of the Bank to look into these things and see that their countrymen serving in the Bank receive fair treatment?—Yours, etc.,

P. B. BHATTACHARJEE.
Kankinarrah, Nov. 29.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE RULES

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—A press communique has been published in your issue by the Assistant Commissioner, St. John Amoulance Brigade Overseas, Dist. No. 3, dominion of India under the authority of the Chief Commissioner for Brigade Head-Quarters, London, giving effect to a special rule incorporated in the rules for the Brigade Overseas for the safety of the Funds and Head-quarter Building of the Parsi Division of Bombay.

It is a matter of satisfaction to note that the London authorities have after all thought it advisable to take the above step in the interests of the Parsi charities of an aggregate sum of Rs. one lac on their attention being drawn through your "Bombay Chronicle" and vernacular paper and correspondence, to the flaw in their Rules. Nos. 61-71-318 etc. (1927).

In January last, the Honorary Secretary of the Parsi Division, Mr. D. F. Punthaki, under the authority of Indian Head-Quarters published a letter in your paper to the effect that an attempt was made to scare away probable donors by raising questions against the ultimate disposal of the funds and properties of the Parsi Division in view of above Rules Nos. 97-71-318 etc. (1927) of the Brigade Overseas. The highest authorities of the Brigade Overseas in London by their above action besides giving us a sound guarantee as to the safety of the funds and properties as demanded by us, in your paper some time ago have gone one step further and modified the general regulations as already announced by them, which we hope, will be embodied in their regulation book and not in that of the Divisional Rules, which are now obsolete, according to my knowledge.

Since about last two years disinterested and quiet efforts were being made by the few well-wishers of the Parsi community, who were in the know of the bye-ways of the St. John Rules and Regulations and it will be noted with delight that such humble efforts have been at last crowned with success.

It will be in the fitness of things to make mention of very valuable services rendered by the late Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, Solicitor, who according to my experience was one of the first legal gentlemen in the community to opine about the risk to the Parsi Funds, if Rule 71 (1927) remained unchanged, and he had latterly helped the cause immensely by giving sound legal advice from time to time in our successful attempts to secure a sounder guarantee. Unfortunately, Mr. Vimadalal is not at present amongst us to see the fruits of his advice. Subsequently when the question of Head-Quarter Building Fund arose Messrs. Nosher C. Bharucha and Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocates, as well as Dr. K. K. Dadachanji have always been ready to guide and encourage the humble efforts made in this direction.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has also done yeoman service to the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in general and the Parsi community in particular by permitting our correspondence on the subject in its valuable columns, which were forwarded to the highest authorities concerned by.—Yours etc.

M. R. PATEL.
394, Grant Road, Bombay, Nov. 24.

STATUS OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I should be much obliged if you would publish the undermentioned comments which would remove the inisimpression created in the minds of your readers by the inaccurate and unjust statements of Mr. S. V. Puntambekar's article entitled "Sojourn in Europe—Unhappy Austrians and prosperous Czechs." appearing in your issue of Thursday, November 26.

Your correspondent believes that "Czechoslovakia was not a highly industrialised country and hence her problems are not so distressing as those of Austria" but against this assertion must be pointed out that the greatest part of the industry of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire is still existing in Czechoslovakia whose industrial inheritance from the former Empire is valued at 80 per cent. If Czechoslovakia has to-day a stable currency and represents an oasis in the desert of crumbling national economies of Central Europe it is due to her wise and fore-sighted financial policy which can record a number of years of balanced and active budgets besides the active commercial balance. Equally she is not suffering from the general European economic sickness of "short term loans" as she always found the necessary sums inside her own country.

Later on, your correspondent says that "Czechoslovakia has not a great role in European life and belongs to third class nations who are more important as pawns in the political game of France than possessing any political value of their own" but is it not a gross error, owing to want of exact knowledge about European politics and Europe itself, to assert this of a country of about 15 million population with a yearly budget of Czechoslovak 20 milliards crowns and with an area of 140,352 square kilometres and which is, among the states created after the World War, regularly pointed out as the best organised and administrated, which has solved in the very best way the arduous question of minorities and whose President, Dr. T. G. Masaryk, enjoys the greatest esteem all over the world as a statesman and whose Foreign Minister, Dr. E. Benes, is one of the best known and prominent personalities in European politics and in the Council of the League of Nations in Geneva? Can such a State be placed among the third-class states of Europe? Your correspondent also says that "Czechoslovakia has no other role than that of a pawn in the political game of France" it must be remembered that she forms a prominent part of the Little Entente formed by Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania. This alliance defends peace and order in Central Europe and is determined to prevent a violent upsetting of the status quo based on the Peace Treaties. Any reasonable person, even the well-known American Senator Borah, the critic of the Peace Treaties, must admit that no change of the existing Peace Treaties can be brought about by force as this would inevitably provoke a new general conflagration. Is it not equally unjust to deny any political importance to a state which stands so strongly for peace and order?—Yours, etc.,

A BOMBAY CZECHOSLOVAK
November 30.

BONUS YEAR 1932.
HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
Last Year's New Business Over Rs. 1,15,00,000
Total Assets Exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.) Rs. 100 per 1000.
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ALL-INDIA TEACHERS' FEDERATION

The proceedings of the first All Asia Euucational Conference, held at Benares last Christmas, have just been issued by the All-India Teachers' Federation. Besides the Presidential Address of Sir S. Radhakrishna, the volume is preceded by a valuable survey of the present progress of Indian Education by Professor P. Seshadri, the Chairman of the Eexecutive Committee of the Federation and also contains the numerous papers on educational subjects communicated to the Conference. The All India Teacher's Federation has always claimed that the activities are not those of mere Trade Union, as one of its important aims is the advancement of educational theory and practice, with special reference to tre peculiar conditions of India. This volume of nearly thousand pages is perhaps practical demonstration of this aspect of the Federation's work.

-REGIONAL CONFERENCES.

Arrangements have also been made for the continuance of this institution, by the holding of periodical regional conferences for Asia in other parts of the Continent. It is understood that Professor Seshadri, who is also the Director for All Asia, on the Executive Board of the Word Federation of Educational Associations, is already in touch with educational leaders in China and Japan regarding the venue for the next conference to be held in the Far East, but the present disturbed conditions of the two countries have prevented practical consideration of the the matter at an early date. The President has nominated Sir C. V. Raman on the Standing Committee of the All-Asia Education Conference.

India will not be officially represented at the regional conference for the West, to be held at Honolulu during the ensuing summer, though the President of the All-India Teachers' Federation has been invited to co-operate in a study of the subjects or Western Education under oriental conditions which is to be a special feature of the Conference.—A.P.

THE COMING RAILWAY BUDGET.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The next Railway Budget will come up before the Legislative Assembly early next year. As there will be no General Budget for discussion next Session, the Railway Budget, I expect, will be the principal item on which the House is likely to concentrate itself.

We are passing through very trying times and the financial and economic distress which prevails in the country coupled with heavy taxation that has just been imposed—makes the whole situation extremely perplexing. It should, therefore, be the concern of every citizen to bring to light channels wherein country's revenues are wasted and mis-spent and to suggest means whereby its resources are improved. This is practical politics and true patriotism.

Huge fortunes have been sunk in the Indian Railways and on the top of it come every year the new construction programmes. The running expenses and the maintenance charges alone cost the country fabulous amounts every year.

It is a notorious fact that Railways are a losing concern. It is one of the main channels (apart from the Army) into which the country's revenues are spent.

Crores and crores go out of the country for the purpose of purchasing railway stock, machinery and material from foreign markets.

Again the interest alone (on capital outlay) costs us fabulous amounts. It should be remembered that the Indian Railways are all built with foreign capital and are practically mortgaged to foreign investors who charge us heavy rates of interest which is the first charge upon the Railway earnings.

Again there is great room for internal economy to be effected on a large scale and a bold step shall have to be taken in this direction. It is worse than useless to effect retrenchment at the bottom, it should begin from the top. Princely salaries and luxurious 12-wheeler saloons must go before a single half-starved wretched clerk is turned out who thus denrived of his livelihood becomes a potential source of danger to the country.

Corruption and jobbery which cripple both the efficiency of the Administration and the resources of the Railways must be exposed and effective steps taken to combat this.

In the light of the above observations may I appeal to the public to supply me with all such information as might prove helpful to me in putting before the Assembly a constructive programme showing how and where money is being wasted and how the same can be prevented—and thus meet the favourite argument of the Government Benches that the Opposition merely resort to destructive criticism without suggesting constructive methods.

Those connected with the Railway are particularly requested to help in this matter as they can speak from their knowledge—it is needless to point out that their communications will be deemed strictly confidential.—Yours, etc.,

B. R. PURI, M.L.A.,
6, Mozang Road, Lahore.
November 30.

MORE REBELS SURRENDER

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

On information received that the rebel dacoits Ah Htay and Aung Sang with 30 followers were camping in the Ma-ain jungle between Wagysung and Pandawgon a party of civil police and irregulars combed out the area and discovered rebel shelters about 4 miles from Wagyaung which appeared to have been only very recently vacated.

On the whole there are indications that the people of the Paunggyin valley (Hyegu area) are turning over a new leaf. Twenty-seven rebels of this tract have just given themselves up.

At the same time in response to the efforts of the Rangoon Peace Mission, a peace meeting was held at the Paunggyi West Pongyi Kyaung very recently when a "Peace Association" was formed. It is to be affiliated to the Rangoon Peace Mission.—A. P.

HUMAN AVATAR OF DATTATREY?

HANAGALLA, Dec. 2.
(From Our Correspondent.)

Yet another affair of what the modern medical men would term, in their high phraseology as a "freak of nature" occurred on Saturday last, when a young Amliga lady of Hanagalla gave birth to a male child with two heads, 5 hands, 2 noses' 4 eyes and 2 legs but one body—with a thick lump of flesh on the right side of the body. No sooner was the child born than the news spread like wildfire and people mustered strong (including the Monalatdar and the local medical officer) to admire this tiny lot of a pretty boy reminicent of the divinity of Dattatreya. Te baby though it looked hale and hearty immediately after the delivery, died the next day.

The incident has left a lasting impression on the minds of the Hanagalla people and followers of Dattatreya attach religious significance to the birth of this baby.

SOCCER INTERNATIONAL.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Dec. 5.

Fortysixth soccer international between Ireland and Wales is being played at Belfast to-morrow. Both countries have delayed selections of their teams for various reasons. Players kept dropping out of Irish side due to illness and injuries or preferred to play for their clubs instead of their country, and therefore wholesale alterations had to be made.

Wales at first selected five players then another three and finally completed its team to-day.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Organisation In C. P.

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Dec. 4.

The work of organising Seva Dal Camps in this province has been taken up by the Provincial Congress in right earnest. A training camp has already been opened at Gondia and Sjt. Ranade is doing the work of imparting instructions to the Sainiks.

Arrangements are in progress at Pulgaon, Arwi, Katol and Saoner. At Paraseoni, in Ramtek Tahsil 30 youths have already started taking training of the Dal. The work of enrolling volunteers has been started at Wardha and Arwi.

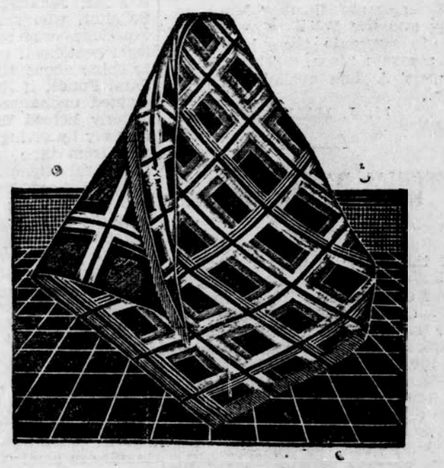
CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The cotton and juar crops of this province having completely failed this year, the Congress Committee has appointed an Enquiry Committee to report on the conditions of the agriculturists. The Enquiry Committee has issued about 7,000 forms inviting detailed information from the rural areas. From the data now available it can safely be said that the crops this year are not more than 3 annas in a rupee. Sjt. Babasaheb Deshmukh, Member of the Committee is on tour throughout the province.

Delhi:—The Delhi Flying Club announces that they have been awarded a donation of Rs. 1,000 by their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon and a photograph of their Excellencies who have also been pleased to give a Silver Cup to the Club.—A.P.

GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS

Why we Should Hold Clearance Sales?



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INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

"Waste Of Tax-Payers' Money."

SIR G. MACMUNN'S VAPOURINGS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The crash of the Indian Army "amid scenes of horror and hysteria" was inevitable, if India was allowed to go by default, declared Lieut.-General Sir George MacMunn, delivering Sir George Birdwood Memorial Lecture before the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts. He said that the intense loyalty of the Indian army to the Crown could not much longer be maintained in the face of persistent attempts to undermine it, by forces of hatred. If we were going to do as "hot air merchants" who had sold themselves to Indian implacables would do, there was no future, save horror, massacre and disorder. But he assumed that the "bloodless revolution" that they had just seen was proof that Britain was still Britain and that our role in India was to continue.

SOLICITUDE FOR TAX-PAYERS.

Referring to Indianisation of the Army, the speaker said that if Britain intended to retain sufficient reserved powers, Indianisation might go forward, as far as there were sufficient educated youths for Commissions. But to Indianise a whole division yet, or ever, was, in the view of many, sheer political eyewash and waste of the taxpayers' money.—Reuter's Extra Special.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN CAWNPORE

Mill Workers Down Tools

CAWNPORE, Dec. 5.

Trouble with Labour has created an anxious situation for the local Mills.

The Executive Committee of the Mazdoor Sabha having called for a general strike this morning the Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Mills became soon affected and large crowds collected outside the mill premises since early morning and offered satyagraha to loyal workers wishing to enter the mills. Lorries bringing such workers arrived and in the excitement two cycles were damaged. At one time it appeared that ugly developments might ensue but a posse of police, the Collector, the Superintendent of Police, and the Assistant Superintendent, arrived with a prison van, and order was restored.

Red flags are waving all over the mill area and the strikers are holding a meeting close by and making strenuous efforts to bring out workers from the oil, jute, ice, woollen and sugar mills and the distillery.

The situation at present is well in hand.—A.P.

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Post Box No. 154, Bombay.

CONGRESS SWEEPS THE POLL

Hapur Municipal Elections

(From a Correspondent).
HAPUR, Dec. 5.

Unique confidence in the Congress was manifested in the Municipal elections at Hapur where Congressmen captured all non-Muslim seats. The Chamber of Commerce too favoured and returned the Congress nominee though the District Committee and the local public were insisting for a long time that Congress should put its candidates for the local Municipality for elections as was being done in other places of the Delhi Congress Province but the local Congress Committee was reluctant up to the last to do so. The persistent demand in the end forced its hands and at the last moment eight candidates all members of the local Congress Executive were put on behalf of the Congress for all seven non-Muslim elected seats and the local Chamber of Commerce which has the right of nominating a member for the Municipality for the last nine years most of the non-Congress candidates withdrew in favour of the Congress and thus five of Congress nominees were returned unopposed.

The rest who contested against the Congress suffered a heavy defeat at polls and a Raisahib and Honorary Magistrate who had been a member of the Board for the last thirty years was unseated.

Not a single non-Congress candidate was successful.

"The same thing"?

No, Sir!

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COTTON FORECAST

X'MAS CONCESSION RATES FOR DECEMBER 1931 ONLY.

Rs. 10/-

WORLD COTTON PRICES FLUCTUATION'S INDICATIONS

BROACH F. G. MAY 1932 WITH LIVERPOOL & NEW YORK, JANUARY 1932 POSITIONS.

1. **THERE ARE ABOUT RS. 50 FLUCTUATIONS BOTH SIDES TO GUARANTEED ACCURACY.** Later we had announced our views on Cotton Fluctuations once from 27th of October, 1931 to 9th of November, 1931 as Divali Present showing the prices to rise from Rs. 178 to Rs. 194-197 and again from 23rd of November, 1931 to 30th of November, 1931, in these columns, placing our cards so openly on the table, showing the prices to rise from Rs. 180 to Rs. 189 and again to fall from Rs. 189 to Rs. 180 in the 4th week of November, 1931 advising to make about Rs. 1,000 on the risk of Rs. 150 option in the Mahajan Association and ALL THIS PROVED VERY CORRECT.

2. **SIMILAR IMPORTANT COTTON FORECAST OF 4 SURE CHANCES,** both sides with Bureau Report of 8th December, Ginnings, Statistical and Fundamental position, political situation, Cross-Rate, chart, advices as when to buy and sell and make immediate profits, and every other important item that is to affect the Cotton prices, contains in our Cotton Forecast which cannot be had from any one else in the world.

3. **OUR COTTON FORECAST IS PREPARED 12 MONTHS AHEAD** containing actual would-be fluctuating rates of Broach F.G. May, July and August, Liverpool, New York positions, Bureau Report, Ginning Report, weather, rains, gale, frost, drafts, percentage, yield, acreage, political situation, maps, charts, expected fortnightly East India cleanings and every other item that is to affect the Cotton prices and it turns out wonderfully correct, with slight variation, what PAST EXPERIENCE OF SO MANY YEARS TELLS. Refer to our past so many years' publications, for the same.

4. **OUR SPECIALITY** is in advising in applying options at a distance, at the distance of Rs. 25, 50, 75, to 100 and make

TONS OF MONEY LIKE A MINT.

with the risk of Rs. 100-200-500 to 1,000 or more for the March and July settlements as our trend for Rise and Fall for the Highest and Lowest levels for every month and for the whole year turns 100 per cent. accurate, what past so many years' experience guarantees as such chances were given every year for the past 5 years to our clients through our Cotton Fore-casts.

5. **SIMILAR CHANCES PREVAIL FOR MARCH 1932 and JULY** 1932 option business on limited risk, where MONEY CAN BE MADE LIKE THAT FROM A MINT! Before which our Cotton Forecast Charges are nothing at all.

OUR USUAL CHARGES.

DAILY	Rs. 3.	MONTHLY	Rs. 50.
WEEKLY	Rs. 15.	YEARLY	Rs. 500.

and extra Rs. 100 for postal, telegraphic and telephonic charges, total Rs. 600 per annum in advance and not refundable

6. **BUT X'MAS CONCESSION RATES:**—Rs. 500 for annual subscriber, whose subscription will be received by us till 20th of December 1931. He gets Rs. 100 reduction.

7. **FOR CASUAL MONTHLY SUBSCRIBERS:**—Rs. 75. Cotton Forecast for January 1932 and for the whole year 1932, 12 Calendar Months, ready for sale on the above charges.

8. **IN OUR COTTON FORECAST FOR DECEMBER, 1931,** we have distinctly shown the prices to jump to Rs. 195 on 4 h from the level of Rs. 180, which is an open secret before all our clients. And so it is more than sufficient proof for its further accuracy.

9. **AND WITH THE VERY OBJECT OF MAKING MONEY FIRST** and then becoming our subscribers, the Charges have been reduced to Rs. 10 only, for Cotton Forecast for the month of December, 1931

10. **FREE ADVICE FOR DAILY JOBBING!!:——**
Special arrangement is made to put would-be rates from opening to closing of Broach F.G. 1932 with Liverpool and New York positions, and Cross-rate, on board hung near our Office door, daily. The whole of Bombay and every interested Cotton businessman is cordially invited to come and note the fluctuations for one month, free of charge and make daily money in jobbing.

11. **LETTERS ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES ARE ONLY REPLIED.**

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(ESTABLISHED: 22nd May 1922).
73-78, MAHENDRA MANSIONS, MUSEUM WEST, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No.:——22757. Telegram:——"MAKARGURU"
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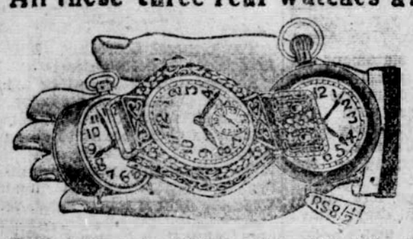
Most highly approved for haemorrhoids, intestinal and other fissures, recta itching, difficult stool, scat, worms, cracks, ulcers. Most convenient to apply internally and externally. Buy from any chemists.

All these three real watches at Rs. 3-8 only



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All these real watches on guaranteed for 10 years. Packing and postage Re. 1 extra.

(N.B.—Be careful that none of the above watches are Toys) Address: BHARAT UNION TRADING CO. Post Box No. 2394 (Section No. 38) Calcutta.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Dec. 5.
To-day's closing

January	6.05
March	6.23
May	6.41
July	6.57
October	6.83

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Dec. 5.

December	6.02
January	6.08
Middling Spot	6.00

New York, Dec. 5.
New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 5.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports 36,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 14,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 55,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 5.

December 1931		4.86
January 1932	4.87	4.87
February 1932		4.87
March 1932	4.89	4.88
April 1932		4.89
May 1932	4.90	4.90
June 1932		4.91
July 1932		4.92
August 1932		4.94
September 1932		4.95
October 1932		4.97
Middling Spot		5.19

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 5.

SAKELARIDIS—	
January	7.06
March	7.24
May	7.40
July	7.57
October	7.84
November	7.84
December	7.84
F G F Spot	7.30

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 5.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.70
Fine (Good Staple)	4.82
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.94
OOMRA—	
Good	4.42
Fully Good	4.52
Fine	4.67
BENGAL—	
Good	4.27
Fully Good	4.37
Fine	4.47
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.37
Fine	4.47
Superfine	4.57

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 5.
Silver—China small buyers.
Small offerings.
Spot 19 5/8
Forward 19 13/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec. 5.
Bar gold fine per oz £6-4-1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Dec. 5.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loans 4 3/4 per cent

Bank Bills 3 months 5 7/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months 6 3/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 7/8 per cent

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Dec. 5.
Cottonseed Bombay ton—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
Dec/Jan sellers £13-0-0
Rapeseed Toria ton—
Dec/Jan sellers £11-15-0

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
London, Dec. 5.
Demand Bills 329.25

LINSEED OIL
London, Dec. 5.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
Jan-April sellers 16
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
May-Aug paid 17

LONDON RUBBER
London, Dec. 5.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb—
Spot sellers 3 1/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES
London, Dec. 5.
Chartered Bank of India and China £12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registered) £103 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation £6
Funding Loan 4 per cent £81 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent £70 3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £99 3/4
Rupeer Paper 5 1/2 per cent £39
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £41 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £48 1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £71
Consols 2½ per cent. £51 5/8
War Loan 5 per cent £94 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £88 5/8

SHARE MARKET

IMPROVEMENT SUSTAINED

Bombay, Dec. 5.

In sympathy with the firmness of raw cotton market, the share market opened steady at a small rise our previous closing prices The improvement was sustained throughout the session as there was scattered buying in the miscellaneous section. Rapid and irregular changes in the exchanges of countries whose currencies are based on Gold Standard. Present improvement in commodity prices is purely due to weakness of currencies and does not in any way indicate revival in business. On the contrary the financial situation is becoming a grave problem and the whole economic equilibrium is disturbed. Nobody knows when it will be stabilised and in the mean time those who carry speculative risks must be prepared to face violent shocks. Mill shares remained steady with a narrow fluctuation. Tata Steel and Hydro shares ruled steady with improved demand.

The share market will remain closed on the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst. for clearing purposes.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Dec. 5.
Bombay Dyeing 641; 43; 40
Century 218; 16; 14; 15; 14
Colaba 71
Crescent 48-2
Fazul 308; 10; 8; 11; 10; 11
Indore 313: 15
Madhowji 16
Nagpur 264-65
New Great 120; 21
Pearl 172
Simplex 46
Swadeshi 212; 13
Burma 318-2; 17; 18
Hydro 113; 14
Tram 103-7; 3-12
Deff. 310
Ord. 25-12; 26; 25-12; 26-2
Bundi 13-10
Indian 155-10
Katni Ord. 144-6
Alcock 83

MILLS.
Bombay, Dec. 5.

100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4.0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	80
250 Bombay Dyeing	640/10
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	214/8
500 Central India P.	406-4
100 Central India	265
100 Colaba	71/4
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	48/2
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	48
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-3
100 Elphinstone P	10-12
100 Elphinstone	3/8
250 Fazulbhoy	311/14
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	86/4
1000 Hindustan	1200
100 Indore-Malwa	315
250 Jamshed	3/0
50 Kastoorchand	8-8
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	108/12
250 Laxmi	681/4
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Cresson	8-0
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	121/4
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	92-8
250 Pearl	172/8
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	45/10
100 Swan	57-8
100 Swadeshi	213/2
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1025
1000 Western	680
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	60--8
50-25 Central	13-14
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	877-8
500-125 Imperial Cont	216/4
100-50 India	76
5 Union	3-1
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13/10
70 Gwalior	57/4
250 Indian	155/10
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-4
50 Katni Def.	535
100 Katni	144/6
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7/9
100 Shahabad	168/12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-4
60 New India	14/14
200 Oriental	1345
10 Vulcan	4-10
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad	110
2000 Andhra Val P.	933-12
1000 Andhra Val.	662/8
50 Bom. Tram. P.	62
50 Bombay Tram	102/12
100 Tata Hydro P.	100
100 Tata Hydro	114/1
1000 Tata Power P.	1015
1000 Tata Power	430
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	660
100 Amritsar Patti	87/8
100 Central Province	71-12
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Gujrat	39
100 Mandra Bhon.	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	585
MINING.	
10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	13/8
150 Tata Steel 1 P	108-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	50/4
30 Tata Steel D.	310
75 Tata Steel	26/2
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	83/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	187/8
250 Bom. Steam	168/2
50 Bombay Telephone	41/8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2/11
125 Bombay Burma Old	318/2
50 Bom. Burma New	118/12
100 Ind. Bleaching	130
15 Scindia	6-1-0
3½ per cent Government Pr per	52/13
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	91/12

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Dec. 5.
B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 31/32
D D 1/6
LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.-Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Dec./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Feb.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 406
Banks Selling T T 405
Banks Buying T T 398
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 602
Banks Buying D D 792
AMESTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 61 3/4
JAPAN
Banks Selling T T Nominal 210
Banks Buying 60 days 188
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 95 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 126 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/8
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 62
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.32 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/10 1/2 5th inst.
Japan/London 3/0 4th inst.
London/Paris 85.18 4th inst.
London/Belgium 24.00 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.25 4th inst.
London/Italy 66.00 4th inst.
London/Berlin 14.22 4th inst.
London/Holland 8.30 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £ 6.2.3 3rd inst. £6.2.0 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/8 3rd inst. 19 7/16 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 3rd inst. 19 5/8 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 3rd inst. 29 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/8 per cent 3rd inst. 5 7/8 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent 3rd inst. 6 3/16 per cent
Imperial Bank rate 8 per cent
Bank of England rate 6 per cent
Money:—Call 5 per cent.
3 mos 6 per cent
6 mos 6 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Dec 5.
Rozario Santa Fe—
27/3 Dec./Jan. sellers.
Barletta Russo—
26/9 Dec./Jan. value.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels—
31/- Nov./Dec. nominal.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, Dec 5.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25—
C. & F. Calcutta—
December, per cwt. 9/3.
C. & F. Bombay—
Jan./Mar., per cwt. 9/5.
C. & F. Karachi—
Jan./Mar., per cwt. 9/5.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Dec. 5.
T T London on Berlin 14.37 1/2
T T London on Amsterdam 8.20
T T London on Brussels 23.81
T T London on Madrid 39.65
T T London on Milan 65.62
T T London on Berne 17.03
T T London on Paris 84.50
T T London on Prague 112.00
T T London on New York (closing) 3.30 3/4

LINSEED.
London, Dec. 5.
Linseed Calcutta ton—
Dec-Jan quoted £11-5-0
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
Dec quoted £9-5-0
Linseed Bombay ton—
Dec-Jan quoted £11-15-0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
London, Dec 5.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 6 1/2.

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COTTON TUSSORE SUITS from... Rs.13/8 to Rs. 18/8
INDIAN AUTO LINEN SUITS ... Rs. 4/8
SUPER INDIAN AUTO LINEN SUITS Rs. 18/8
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IN

Grey, Brown, Black & White

PRINCES AND THE FEDERATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

which would in effect lead to the disappearance of the States and the loss of important sovereign rights or the individual entity of their people;

(14) that the States have entered the Federation and it is considered as a sacrifice on the part of the States;

(15) that the gain to British India by the Princes joining the Federation would be in unity, stability, experience and specially in defence, from the martial traditions and the fighting races of which the States legitimately boast;

(16) that it is said that certain matters are not for the States to decide but for the Federal Committee—the Princes answer is an emphatic "NO";

(17) that they want to be placed on a footing of equality and partnership with other parts of the Commonwealth;

(18) that they will not tolerate any encroachment on their existence or treaties or sovereign rights;

(19) that in the case of vote of confidence the States' delegates must have a voice and the State members of the Executive should have the liberty to take part in all matters coming before the Executive;

(20) that "our mandate is that the States' delegation would negotiate with a view to securing individual representation in both the Federal Chambers for the States enjoying full or practically full powers."

(21) that the Princes will enter the Federation after fiscal matters are satisfactorily settled.

REPUDIATION.

Any dispassionate hearer of this speech must have been startled by the exorbitant conditions of the ultimatum. The British Indian Constitution from 1861 has developed from stage to stage without in any way taking notice of what is happening in the "autocracies" of Indian India. The Ruler of Bikaner was reiterating that his views are shared by the people and the subjects in "Indian India". The State subjects entirely disown this statement. On the contrary the Indian States' people strongly repudiate the amazing claim of so-called sovereignty, the relations with the Crown, the claim for weightage and for special consideration. They, on the other hand, would like to stand on the same footing with their brethren in British India, entitled to the same civic status and enjoying the same fundamental rights. They challenge the right of the Indian Princes to speak in their name in the Federation; they maintain that the federal matters are primarily and effectively their concern and not of their autocratic rulers, and the exploitation of the powers both of legislation and administration by the autocratic rulers through their nominees would mean a negation of the basic principle recognised in Federations now functioning in the world.

The Ruler of Bikaner invited the members of the Committee to go and visit his State and to know first-hand the conditions prevailing in his State by travelling in the airship of the desert, that is by mounting on the camels. Would His Highness be pleased to extend the invitation to the chosen representatives of the States' Peoples' Delegation? They will be prepared to welcome this invitation if His Highness is pleased to extend it.

TALL ORDER.

It has been pointed out by various speakers in the Federal Structure Committee that the question of "sovereignty" has no relevancy whatsoever so far as the federal constitution is concerned. The same remark applies to the so-called relation with the Crown, and the treaties and the pedantic claim to exist. It is really very surprising that when the Ruler of Bikaner is claiming equality with British India he is oblivious to the fact that the States are in no way equal to British India. He also fails to realise that it would be derogatory to autonomous and self governing British Indian provinces to associate with some autocratic States, with backward culture and no advance thought. The Ruler of Bikaner stated that British India would gain, if the Princes join the Federation, in unity, in stability, in experience, and specially in defence As regards unity, are he and his Order prepared even to trust the National Government of the future with the exercise of the right of paramountcy over them as it is bound to exercise over the British Indian provinces? The Princes are strenuously demanding that they should remain for ever under the Crown, and have shown their stubborn opposition to be transferred to the control of the Federal Government. Of what avail, therefore, is this talk of unity, when by their own obstinacy which is the outcome of their feelings of distrust of their own or their in British India and of the possible impact of the growing tides of democracy, they are adhering to the theory of direct relations with the Crown and are constitutionally dividing India into two parts?

UNTENABLE CLAIMS.

So far as stability is concerned, British India has continued, though in close vicinity with the Indian States for 75 years and it can do so in the future also. As regards experience, the experience of mediaeval despotism would be hardly of any use so far as self-governing India is concerned. The advantage in defence is difficult to understand. These martial traditions in the States remain only in name and in history. The demartialisation and the degeneration of the last 100 years have emasculated these so-called martial races in the States.

MR. JOSHI'S REJOINDER.

The ultimatum caused surprise. Mr. Joshi very respectfully but very firmly stated: "If the members who are gathered round this table make proposals and then insist that unless these proposals are accepted as they stand, there will be no Federation; this is not facing realities, it is facing ultimatums, and I hope there will be nobody in this Committee who will confront us with such ultimatums." Sir Samuel Hoare stated that he was very much struck by the concluding observations of Mr. Joshi who had stated his view very clearly and very ably and who had quite definitely at the end stated that these were not matters for ultimatums from one side or the other, and, Sir Samuel Hoare, agreed with these observations. The attitude of the Ruler of Bikaner clearly showed how difficult it was for autocracy to reconcile itself with democratic progress.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

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DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW. IS A BREACH OF FAITH OF DELHI TRUCE.

U. P. Congress Executive Expresses Solidarity And Sympathy With Comrades In Bengal.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 5.

The Executive Council of the U. P. Congress Committee has passed the following resolution:

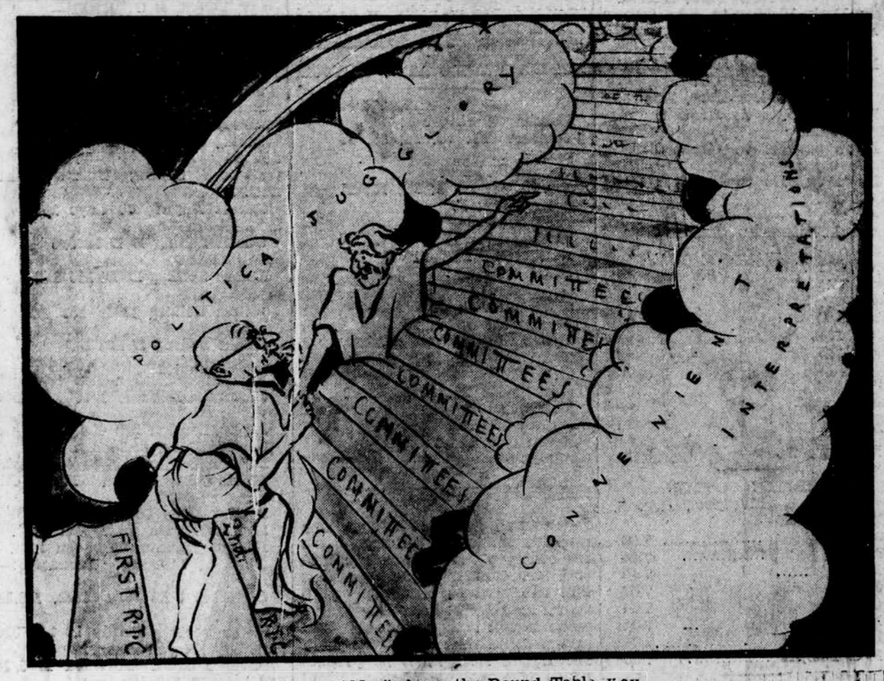
"The Council express their full sympathy and feeling of solidarity with their comrades in Bengal in the new and extraordinary trials which they are up against under the new Ordinance which by an Executive decree has made provisions under which there is no safety whatever of property. life, or honour, and which are tantamount to a declaration of martial law, and which are obviously intended to throttle all public activity.

SAVAGE SENTENCE ON MR. BAPAT.

The Council note that the British Government in India has passed this Ordinance and has started afresh a regime of severe repression in the Frontier Provinces and in other Provinces (of which the sentence of seven years passed on Sjt. Bapat, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is an instance while the Delhi Settlement is still supposed to continue and without any formal declaration by the Government that the truce is at an end.

WON'T TOLERATE BREACH OF FAITH.

The Council are of the opinion that it is not possible to tolerate this breach of faith on the part of the Government without taking defensive action on an effective scale and the Council therefore calls upon the people of the Province to hold themselves in readiness for such action when the call for it may come from the Working Committee of the Congress."—A. P.



"Mac" shows the Round Table way.

Mahatma Leaves England To Strains Of "Auld Lang Syne."

LANSBURY'S BOQUET OF CHRYSTHEMUMS FOR "MIRABEN."

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON. Dec. 5.

Mr. Lansbury presented Miss Slade (Miraben) chrysthemums bouquet who said: "Merci beaucoup" explaining I am now going to Paris and must talk French.

Asked why he was travelling in the smoking compartment Gandhiji said: because the Puritans won't care for it.

Gandhiji finally said, "It was well worth my while coming to this country and I am going without any disappointment. I am full of hope for I feel if I lose hope in India I lose faith in myself. I go away with tremendous number of varied impressions, perhaps the greatest of which is the impression of friendship."

The press reports of Mahatma's departure differ. The "Star" states: "The crowd round Gandhi's carriage was so thick that it was impossible to reach the Mahatma who to the strains of "For he's a Jolly Good Fellow" and "Auld Lang Syne" sung by English girls and Indians wearing turbans left the Victoria station.

The Tory papers belittle the departure and attendance as that of a man who left "unwept. unhonoured and unsung."

The "Evening News" reports: "His departure was very different affair to his arrival." The only group of people composed of Indians and a few bareheaded English women saw him off.

Just before the train moved three English women's thin and piping voices began to sing "Auld Lang Syne". It was not taken by the small crowd. The song trailed away into silence before it could be finished. There were no cheers.

"TIME FOR US TO THINK OVER OUR QUARRELS."

Dr. Moonje Departs For India.

LONDON. Dec. 5.

Dr. Moonje who left for Paris to-day, sails for India on 25th December. As regards the results of the Round Table Conference he said that the Mahasabha and Muslim communal organisations would have occasion to ponder over the consequences of their quarrels on India's prospects.

He added that as far as the Mahasabha was concerned. the Premier's announcement had provided it ample scope for constructive activities in the respect of helping the Princes to decide soon to join the Federation, surmounting the communal obstacle and particularly demonstrating that "untouchability" even in respect of temple entry had been wiped out.—Reuter.

A CORRECTION.

London.—Alexander William Still (whose death was announced in message of 4th December) was a member of the Rubber-growers' Association and not its Chairman, as stated.—Reuter.

AN ERA OF "STRONG GOVT" IN INDIA

To Thrust Down New Constitution

VIGOROUS CONTROL OF NEWSPAAPERS

"Liberty's" Special Correspondent at London wiring on November 30 says:—

All the breakdowns and failures occurring during the last few weeks must be looked upon in this light that the British Government do not consider any settlement worth anything unless Congress accepts the general plan of a federal constitution with safeguards and agree to work it in a co-operative spirit. But the refusal of Mahatmaji to accept safeguards on dictation has led to a change in the policy of Government. The assurances of Moderates and others have been of no avail.

BRITISH POLITICIAN'S PLANS.

The British Government do not want to introduce Federal Government in India with the Congress ready to enter the Federal Legislature and wreck the constitution. Accordingly. the Government's plan is to introduce two suspensory clauses in the Government of India Bill. which will contain provisions of Provincial Autonomy and a scheme for Federal legislature.

IRISH PARALLEL.

One suspensory clause will provide that the Federal legislature will come into operation only when the party strong enough to carry public opinion is with it. In other words, a party must emerge in India which, like those of Collins and Griffith, are strong enough to fight those irreconcilables who do not accept the safeguards enunciated by the British Government. Moderates, according to British politicians, are not strong enough to assure that they will be able to come in sufficient numbers to work the constitution.

The other suspensory clause will provide for suspension of the Constitution if the Ministry do not act according to the spirit of the safeguards.

WHAT THE BRITISH FEAR MOST

The British apprehension is that if a Federal constitution with responsibility and safeguards is conceded and the Congress does not care to openly welcome it, they succeed neither in placating India nor in ruling firmly.

THE LIBERALS WILL YIELD.

Despite all the bombastic utterances of Indian Liberal leaders, there is reason to believe that they will accept this arrangement under protest, assuring that by the time of presentation of the final Bill. they will be able to induce a sufficient number of Congressites who. together with them, will form a party to work the Federal constitution in good faith, thus making the suspensory clauses unnecessary.

The communal problem hardly exercises the Government's consideration. It will make its solution more or less on the lines of the Government of India's despatch.

IMMEDIATE FUTURE IN INDIA.

In the meantime an era of "strong government" will be introduced to corner irreconcilable of all kinds and get the new constitution established without much opposition.

MORE RIGOROUS PRESS CONTROL.

It is understood that Press laws will be even more rigorously enforced and that one or two well-known journals in Calcutta will be singled out for exemplary punishment.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS GUARANTEED

Rampur's Lead

MORADABAD. Dec. 4.

An important declaration was made by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur yesterday. His Highness used to hear appeals from judgments and orders of the High Court, but he has now constituted a Judicial Committee.

The President will be His Judicial Minister. Khan Bahadur Masudul Hassan, and the other two members, Mr. Zaidi and Mr. Sharma, who are both lawyers and are serving the State as members of the Cabinet.

The Committee will hear appeals and advise the Nawab as is the practice of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

His Highness has also taken steps to decentralise the administration by giving wider powers to His Minister and secretaries with a view to accelerating progress.

DECLARATION

He has issued the following declaration:—

Whereas it is my cherished desire that the fundamental rights of my subjects should be clearly defined. and whereas in the interests of the peace, prosperity. and general well-being of my people it is expedient to declare that no order issued or act done by any official, himself or under his direction, which contravenes any of the principles underlying the fundamental rights of the people should have any legal effect. it is hereby ordered.

(1) that no person shall be deprived of liberty and property without a regular trial at a Court of Law;

PROPERTY RIGHTS

(2) that the dwelling or property of no person shall be entered into sequesterd, or confiscated. save in accordance with the law of the State:

(3) that freedom of association and freedom of speech, subject to the law of the land, is guaranteed to all persons;

(4) that the freedom of the Press and of publication shall not be interefered with, except under the process of law;

(5) that every person in the State shall enjoy freedom of conscience and free profession and practice of religion. subject to public order and morality;

CITIZENSHIP.

(6) that every citizen shall enjoy equal rights and shall have equal obligations in the State;

(7) that no disability shall attach to any person by reason of religion. caste or creed in regard to public employment, office. or power or honour, or the exercise of any trade or calling.

(8) that all citizens shall have equal rights of access to, and use of public roads and all other places of public resort;

(9) that no person shall be punished for any act which was not punishable under the law at the time it was committed.

ALFRED TURNER MADE A ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON. Dec. 6.

Alfred Turner. the sculptor, whose works include Queen Victoria Memorial in Delhi and King Edward Memorial in Lyallpur, has been elected Royal Academician.—Reuter.

INSURRECTION IN JULIAN VENETIA.

Ring-Leader Jailed.

LONDON. Dec. 6.

Rome—The trial of 30 Slovenes on a charge of organising insurrection in the Julian Venetia (acquired partially from Austria as result of war) for the purpose of merging it "in foreign country" has ended in the ringleader named Zorco Jelencic being sentenced to 20 years imprisonment and 15 others being awarded sentences ranging from 10 to 2½ years. The remainder were acquitted.—Reuter.

RAIN WASHES OUT MATCH IN SYDNEY.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Sydney, Dec. 5—There was no play in cricket match between New South Wales and South Africans due to commence to-day, owing to rain—Reuter.

INDORE TEXTILE OPERATIVES ON STRIKE

Bhandari Mill Management's Obstructive Attitude

HINDERING WORK OF CONCILIATION COMMITTEE

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 5.

About 2000 operatives of the Bhandari Mill and the State Mill, Indore are on strike. The workers of the Bhandari Mills downed tools on the 6th October, owing to—

(i) a cut in their wages some months ago, which they then resisted by a strike, without success;

(ii) irksome regulations imposing almost inhuman restraints,

(ii) extremely inadequate sanitary convenience for 1300 operatives;

(iv) undefined deductions from their wages, without passing receipt or giving account thereof, including a regular deduction in the name of the Union, the amount collected being kept with the mill;

(v) harassing restrictions regarding leave and other matters;

(vi) other grievances relating to washing facilities, excessive rates and bad quality of materials in the mill hotel, etc.

LONG-STANDING GRIEVANCE.

There was in addition a grievance of long standing about the agent's refusal to recognize the men's right to represent their complaints through the Labour Association. The men of the "State Mill,"—belonging to the Holkar State, but now worked on lease by the agent of the Bhandari Mills struck work on the October 9 party in sympathy, but largely because of similar difficulties of their own.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

This strike terminated on the October 17 in consequence of Government intervention, and the appointment of a Conciliation cum Arbitration Committee, with the consent of both parties. The order of the Government dated 17th 17th October states the terms of reference in the following words:—

"To hear and to consider all grievances of the operatives of the State and Nandlal Bhandari Mills, and to submit their findings and decisions to the Member for Industries and Commerce. The Committee will start investigations immeditely."

The Textile Labour Association Indore made the acceptance of the Committee on their part, expricitly subject to the condition that there would be no victimization and that all the workers then on strike would be reinstated. This condition was embodied in the same order of the Government and expressed in these words:—"It is understood that—the mills will maintain a 'Status Quo Ante.'"

MILL AGENT'S ATTITUDE.

Inspite of this clear condition the management of the Bhandari Mills refused to give admission to about 80 workers when they presented themselves for work at the time of resumption. Another 20 were discnarged a day or two later. This fact was brought to the notice of the Government on October 19 and to that of the Committee at its first sitting on October 27. The Committee looked into the matter and finally called upon the agent of the Bhandari mills to answer whether he was prepared to maintain 'Status Quo Ante' by reinstating the men in question. The Agent submitted a written statement expressing his unwillingness to take them back. The Committee adjourned on November 7 and did not reassemble till November 26. Meanwhile the workers of the Bhandari mills, wearying of the dilatory tactics of the opposite party and losing hope, left again on November 19 and they have been out since them. The workers of the State mills too, joined in a sympathetic strike. The Committeen has forwarded to the Government the statement of the management containing their refusal to comply with the condition. The matter is now in the hands of the Government to whom the workers look up for the enforcement of the londitions precedent regarding reinstatement of all the operatives. The strike will is likely to be prolonged, if the Government of the conditions precedent management to abide by the agreement.

With each day an increasing number of the men are being driven to the verge of starvation; and distress is spreading.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER-

Acute Indian Unemployment-

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 9.

The one topic of absorbing and anxious interest is the unfortunate grow of employment amongst in causing the present distressing position. There is, of course, the world depression to which South Africa is no exception. There is no demand for goods because trade has fallen. Consequently several trades have been discharging their workmen. The next most important reason is what is known as the Labour Policy of the South African Government. The Government insists that the poor Whites should be employed, though they are unskilled labourers, in the places now occupied by the Indians and the natives. Thus 4000 Indian wage-earners approximately have been unemployed.

Between 1930 and 1931, 32 Indians fror the Police Service. and 542 Indians from the Railway Service have been replaced by the Europeans.

MAKING ROOM FOR WHITE UNEMPLOYED.

Owing to the operation of the Wage Boards under which the wages have to be paid to the servants according to the fixed determination. several firms, business and hotels are replacing Indians by Europeans. Before the determination of wages under the Minimum Wages Act, wages were low and Indians were employed wherever necessary. Now that the wages are high and the whites are scrambling to secure these increased rates, several Indians have been thrown out of employment. The exact number is not known.

Owing to the depression and the high cost of working and transport, certain coal mines in Natal had to be closed down. This resulted in throwing out nearly more than 717 Indian miners.

The introduction of mechanical devices is responsible for a big decrease in the employment of unskilled labour. The Lion March Factory in Durban which employed 400 Indians in 1924 is now employing only 100.

The introduction of waterborne severage in Pieter Maritzburg is responsible for 65 Indians being thrown out. The machinery being introduced in the laundry trade nearly 200 Indians were throw out. In the printing industry 100 Indian typographers were thrown out. In the furniture trade, more than 300 men have been thrown out, a hundred of them are replaced by Europeans.

24,000 INDIANS STARVING

The total of Indians thus thrown out is over 20,000. This is the known factor. Besides this, a large number of Indians is thrown out of sugar plantations and there is further a large number of unknown cases. It will therefore be no exaggeration to say that nearly 4,000 Indian wage-earners are out of employment. Putting 6 as the average number for a family, it could be safely said that 24,000 Indians are now without any means of sustenance and are practically on the verge of starvation.

SIR KURMA REDDI'S EFFORTS FOR RELIEF.

This serious state of unemployment among the Indians caused grave concern and anxiety to Sir Kurma Reddi, the Indian Agent in the Union. He devoted much energy and time to undertake relief measures. He held several meetings in Durban and succeeded in bringing about a compromise between the Muslim merchants and the Natal Indian Congress workers who were previously not in agreement with each other. "Sir Kurma Indian Unemployed Relief Fund" is the name of the relief fund which has been opened at Durban. A strong committee is formed. £500 were subscribed on the spot and an equivalent sum is shortly expected. This sum of £1000 may be useful to tide over the present distress. but obviously it cannot last long.

DURBAN MUNICIPALITY'S ANTI-INDIAN MOVE.

On the top of what has been said above, the Municipality of Durban discharged 49 Indians to find work for the Whites. This is in pursuance of a recent Union Government order according to which, the Government is to give a grant or a subsidy to the Municipalities which are asked to replace Indian and native labour by white unskiled lapour on wages higher than those paid to the former. It is understood that this order requires this replacement to the extent of 20 per cent. employees within 12 months. It would not be out of place to point out, by the way. that 49 Indians thus thrown out by the Durban Municipality served the latter from periods varying from 7 to 20 years.

This obvious injustice has taken away the bread of Indians. It is the case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Yet the Government orders it and the Municipalities carry them out without a word of protest.

Sir Kurma Reddi arrived in Johannesburg on 31st October and took the first opportunity to interview the authorities. He motored to Pretoria and saw the Ministers of Interior and Labour. It is understood that he discussed with them the problem of Indian unemployment and impressed on the Government of the urgency to remove unemployment and help the Idian unemployed who have been faced with starvation. The result of these interviews is not known, but it is generally believed that not much relief will be forthcoming. It is said that the Agent is much distressed over this new development just at the time when his tenure of office is nearing its end and all his time is being occupied in preparing the Indion case for the ensuing conference.

INDORE STRIKE

The General Secretary, Labour Association Indore, writes:—

Representative Board of local Labour Association has resolved to raise a strike fund from local operatives to give loans to starving strikers of Bnandari and State Mills. The strike, wnich originally occured on the 5th October against wage cut and irksome regulations, was terminated by Government appointing Conciliation Committee on condition of the maintenance of the "status quo ante" accepted by both parties. The Bhandari Mills contravened the condition by victimizing a hundred workmen on resumption of work and this led to the present strike on 19th November. The Union is to urging. Government to enforce the condition by ordering reinstatement,

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